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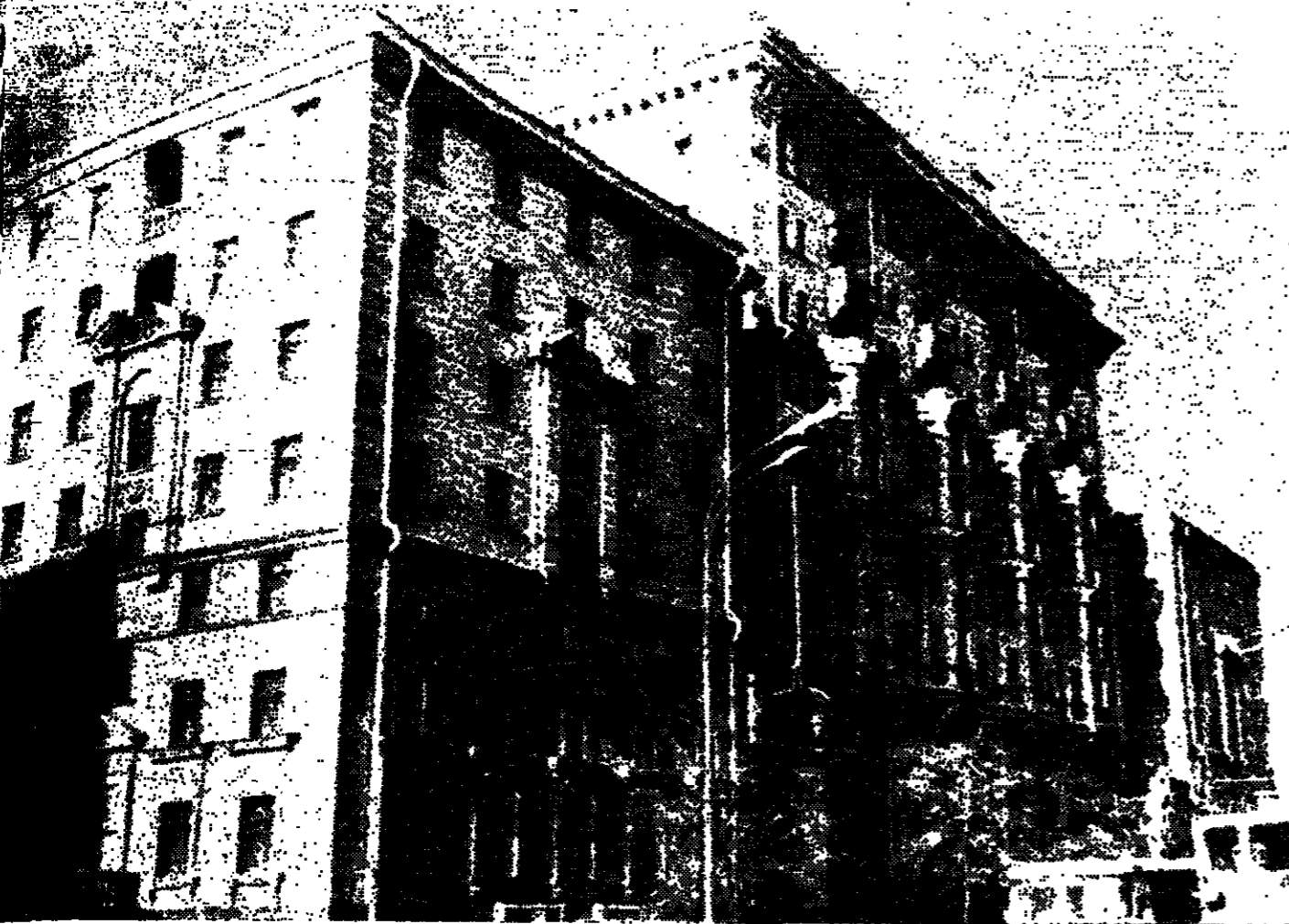
THE WEATHER — PARIS: Sunny, perhaps shower. Temp. 65-75 (79-85). Sunday, similar. LONDON: Sunday, sunny and dry. Temp. 55-65 (70-80). Sunday, similar. CHAN-
NEL: Sunday, sunny and dry. Temp. 55-65 (70-80). Sunday, similar. NEW YORK: Sunday, sunny and dry. Temp. 55-65 (70-80). Sunday, similar.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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The U.S. Embassy in Moscow, a favorite target of Soviet electronic espionage attempts.

Electronic Espionage Devices Are Found In Secret Shaft at U.S. Embassy in Moscow

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, June 2 — Espionage devices were discovered in the U.S. Embassy here last week concealed in a secret shaft that led to a tunnel and a Soviet apartment building, where U.S. officials found a Russian in a room full of electronic equipment, it was learned today.

The shaft, which was discovered late last week, stretched from the top floor of the eight-floor south wing to the basement. Security men checking behind radiators discovered the bugs.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Tom Reston confirmed that devices of an intelligence-gathering nature were found and that a protest had been lodged with the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow.

The south wing houses mainly junior employees and does not have a high security rating. But U.S. diplomats were concerned that the equipment that was found could have been used to monitor the neighboring central wing.

This central wing contains the embassy's political and military sections and the offices of Ambassador Malcolm Toon. It was seriously damaged by a fire last August, but is now mostly rebuilt.

Strange Wires Found

The sources said that men checking behind radiators in one of the apartments on the fourth or fifth floor of the south wing found a wire that they did not think belonged there.

of the shaft, they said. The embassy building, a former Soviet apartment bloc, was handed over to the United States in 1952.

The sources said that it appeared that the devices had been regularly maintained by the Russians. This would have involved penetration of the embassy through the tunnel and the shaft, they said.

They added said that this was why the security guard was increased. U.S. officials did not want the Russians to think that they had any chance of removing the gear once they had been found out.

U.S. officials are assessing the damage it did to security and puzzling over how the gadgetry works.

Although the exact nature of the equipment was unknown, an official said that it apparently was not limited to eavesdropping devices.

Serious studies of acid rain are producing some grim, pernicious prospects: perhaps the most serious environmental dilemma of the century.

'Everytime It Rains...' Maybe Acid Is Falling

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP) — Everytime it rains, it is not pennies from heaven but corrosive acid that is showering down on the earth.

Much of it is sulfuric acid, pumped into the atmosphere largely by coal-burning electric power plants, and it drifts to all corners of the globe. The menace of "acid rain," as it is called in the environmental-science field, is certain to be discussed increasingly if coal moves into the pre-eminent energy position sought for it by the Carter administration.

Acid rain is attacking fish life, making lakes sterile, marring forest production and penetrating soil and snowcaps.

Studies Sound Alarm

The first serious studies of acid rain are producing some grim and pernicious prospects for the future, Leon Dochinger told a conference of environmental officials here yesterday. "It is perhaps the most serious environmental dilemma of the century," Mr. Dochinger said. "We are talking about sulfur and nitrogen oxides, which come from coal burning and automobiles, from natural sources such as volcanoes and forest fires." Mr. Dochinger is an air-pollution specialist for the Department of Agriculture. He is co-author of a new paper on acid rain, from which he read at an Environmental Protection Agency research conference.

Gene Likens, of Cornell University, Norman Glass of an EPA branch in Corvallis, Ore., and Mr. Dochinger have reached these findings, among others:

• Rainwater, particularly in the Eastern United States, has become increasingly acidic in the last 15 years.

• Bodies of fresh water in the Northeast, in Eastern Canada and in Northern Europe are endangered by acid rainfall. In Norway and Sweden, the problem is acute. Fish populations, principally trout and salmon, are declining in acidified Scandinavian lakes.

• The same thing is happening in New York's Adirondack mountain lakes — acidity is up and many of the lakes have virtually no fish life.

• There is a strong belief, although not entirely documented, that acid rain is impairing forest growth. The rate of growth has declined in the Northeast and in Scandinavia since 1950 and it is thought that the rain is a factor.

• The entire Eastern United States is being inundated by acid precipitation, and it has grown during the last 17 years," Mr. Dochinger said. "But we still have a long way to go to know about the chemistry of this acidity in the United States." Mr. Dochinger said that "most" of the pollutants from the burning of fossil fuels "are being transported long distances" so that no place is immune from the acid rain.

U.S. officials are assessing the damage it did to security and puzzling over how the gadgetry works.

Although the exact nature of the equipment was unknown, an official said that it apparently was not limited to eavesdropping devices.

Technical Assessment

"We're still trying to figure this puzzle out," the official said. "We're doing a technical assessment of the problem right now. But it might take some time to determine precisely how it [the equipment] works."

Diplomatic sources here said that the electronic equipment could have been there since the 1950s when the U.S. government first leased the building from the Russians.

A source said that the equipment might have been found if special U.S. crews had not been sent to Moscow to repair damage to the embassy caused by last year's fire.

"They suggested a thorough sweep of the embassy and we're glad they did," the source said.

The discovery also raised new questions about what Russian firemen might have done when they entered restricted parts of the building to fight the blaze.

But an official in Washington said that a link between the fire and the spy equipment was remote.

The official said that a connection between the equipment and the low-level microwaves that the Russians have beamed at the embassy was more likely.

Power Supply

Some officials have speculated that the microwave bombardment could be connected with intelligence gathering activities, possibly supplying power to spy equipment concealed in the embassy.

The Moscow embassy historically has been a target of Soviet espionage. In 1964, the State Department disclosed that at least 40 microphones were found hidden in the walls of the embassy.

In 1960, a microphone was found in the eagle's beak of a U.S. seal on an embassy office wall. Later, during a United Nations debate on the U-2 spy incident, U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge displayed the seal when countering Soviet charges of U.S. spying.

ruing Popular Revolutionary Movement might decide to recall the Zairian ambassador from Belgium.

Mr. Mobutu is said to have alleged that the Belgians broadcast claims made by an anti-Mobutu movement that there had been more trouble in northeastern Zaire. Reports of such unrest came through a communiqué of one of the groups opposed to Mr. Mobutu.

He reportedly said that Belgium's attitude could "jeopardize Zairian relations."

The news agency said that the

U.S. Said to Freeze SALT; Carter Adamant on Denial

By Robert G. Kaiser and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP) — The United States has decided to freeze the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, effectively precluding an agreement this summer with the Soviet Union, authoritative government sources said yesterday.

The decision stems from the Carter administration's analysis of the domestic and international political climates, according to sources close to the president and in key government agencies.

Authoritative sources said that the net effect of the new administration tactics on the talks would be the rejection of new Soviet proposals during the freeze.

Unsatisfactory Proposal

A White House official said that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko made a new proposal last week on one of the outstanding issues, but that it was "less than satisfactory." The official said: "We told them it was not enough. They are going to have to do most of the coming from here on out."

The official characterized the administration sources reporting the freeze as persons who "think we are being too tough."

According to other reliable sources, the administration has calculated that it would be a domestic political mistake to sign a SALT agreement in the present atmosphere, during a congressional election year and with Mr. Carter under pressure from hard-line critics.

The administration also reckons that freezing the talks can be useful domestically and with the Russians in implying strong displeasure with Soviet and Cuban policies in Africa, these sources said.

An Angry President

WASHINGTON, June 2 (JHT) — President Carter, pledging to push aggressively for a new arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, today angrily denied a report in The Washington Post that he has placed a freeze on the negotiations.

"This story is totally inaccurate," he said. "It damages our country; it damages my credibility; it damages the prospects for the continuation of the basic policy of our government, which has not changed since I came in office, that is, to proceed aggressively with SALT discussion."

The newspaper stood by its copyrighted story, written by Robert Kaiser, a specialist in U.S.-Soviet affairs, and Walter Pincus, a prize-winning investigative reporter. After the president's statement, Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Post, said: "We still believe that our information is correct... that recent decisions taken by the administration have had the effect of freezing SALT negotiations in such a way that agreement this summer is precluded."

"He was about as angry as I've ever seen him," said press secretary Jody Powell, describing President Carter. Mr. Powell said the president telephoned him at 7 a.m. and then arranged to meet with the press in his Oval Room office to denounce the article personally — a step unprecedented in his administration. Mr. Carter said that his objective was "to conclude a [SALT] treaty as early as possible, without delay because of other considerations and to make sure that that treaty, when concluded, was in the best interests of our country."

Mr. Carter, who ignored attempts by reporters to ask questions, said that the possibility of a freeze on SALT negotiations was never discussed, "even informally." He said that he understood that "inadvertent inaccuracies" sometimes would creep into news accounts and added that he accepted that. "But this morning," he said, "there was an example that I think was serious enough to warrant a direct appearance before you by the president of the United States."

Mr. Carter said: "Before this story was published, the reporters were informed that the story was totally inaccurate. The editors decided to go ahead with it anyway."

But this approach is hotly disputed inside the government. Sources in several agencies blame Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national

One risk perceived by some officials is that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who is in frail health and who is regarded throughout the administration as an important supporter of SALT, might not survive the U.S. freeze in the talks.

A second risk is that the Russians, with or without Mr. Brezhnev, could decide that they are fed up with U.S. decisions to put off SALT agreements just as they appear to be within reach. The Ford administration behaved similarly in 1976 after the Soviet Union sharply increased its aid to leftist forces in Angola.

Authoritative sources said that although there are three issues still unresolved in the negotiations, only one requires substantive bargaining; the other two would fall into place if the first were resolved.

Until recently, U.S. planners had been counting on a U.S.-Soviet summit this summer in the United States — but outside Washington — at which Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev could have completed the SALT negotiations.

Summit Deemed Premature

But the White House decided last month, on the eve of Mr. Gromyko's visit to the United States, that a summer summit would be premature.

As a result, the Gromyko visit — once thought of as the last important step in the path to the summit and a new SALT pact — instead became the forum for the new U.S. strategy.

That strategy, sources said, was described in a televised interview Sunday by Mr. Brzezinski, who said: "We have made, it seems to me, very proper, balanced [SALT] proposals. If they are accepted, we

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

5 Killed in Bombing of Jerusalem Bus

PLO Claims Responsibility

JERUSALEM, June 2 (AP) — A bomb ripped apart a Jerusalem bus during the pre-Sabbath afternoon rush hour today, killing 5 persons and wounding 23 in the deadliest terrorist attack in Jerusalem this year, police said.

The Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut claimed responsibility for the bombing. Its statement, distributed by the Palestinian news agency WAFA, did not say which guerrilla faction carried out the attack.

A police spokesman said that the dead were a 12-year-old boy, an 18-year-old man, two 15-year-old girls and a U.S. citizen from Baltimore named Richard Fishman. At least six persons were listed in critical condition.

Israel Radio reported an 81mm mortar shell was the explosive device used in the bus bomb.

Near Yad Vashem

The blast occurred shortly after 1 p.m. as the bus entered the affluent Bayit Vegan neighborhood of West Jerusalem, just opposite Yad Vashem, Israel's memorial to the six million Jewish victims of the Nazis.

The bomb blew off the rear of the vehicle, curled up the roof into 6-foot jagged strips and splintered the windshield of a bus following behind.

It was the 11th terrorist incident in Jerusalem this year. In previous bombings 3 persons died and more than 50 were wounded. A bomb explosion on a bus Feb. 15 killed 2 and wounded 48.

The worst terrorist attack in Israel's 30-year history took place on March 11 when Palestinian guerrillas attacked a bus on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway, killing 35 Israelis. That raid was followed by Israel's March 15 invasion of southern Lebanon to eliminate Palestinian bases.

Attacks Continued

The assaults have continued, however, often involving easily disguised bombs left on buses. On April 26 two West German volunteer workers were killed when a pipe bomb was thrown into a bus in Nabulus on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

On May 20, passengers waiting to board an El-Al Israeli airline flight to Tel Aviv from Paris' Orly airport were attacked in the boarding area. Several French passengers were wounded in the assault but the three Palestinian guerrillas were killed by French and El-Al security men. Two French policemen also were killed.

Vance, Huang Confer

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met today with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua for what U.S. officials described as a routine consultation.



Wreckage of bus after the terrorist bombing attack in Israel.

'76 Death of U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon

Only Terrorist Tied to Slaying of Envoy

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 2 (JHT) — An Arab terrorist killed in a shoot-out at Orly Airport two weeks ago has been tentatively linked to the murder of an American ambassador two years ago in Beirut.

The man was identified as Mahmud Awada, 25, a Lebanese member of a clandestine leftist organization set up by George Habash, leader of the hard-line Palestinian guerrilla Rejection Front.

According to Al-Manar, a London-based Arab newspaper, Awada headed a squad that murdered Francis Meloy Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, and his economic counselor, Robert Waring, after

seizing their car at a roadblock in 1976 during the Lebanese civil war.

The newspaper has in the past carried accurate information about Rejection Front groups.

Knowledgeable sources here confirm that Awada's name appeared in earlier secret investigations into the deaths of the two diplomats, and they said that U.S. anti-terrorist services have been notified of his role in the attack on Orly.

A year ago, U.S. sources said that Mr. Meloy's killers had been identified and were at large in southern Lebanon.

Awada — known to the French authorities as a militant leftist — entered France on May 10. The authorities suspect he obtained arms in Paris from a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang who was arrested the next day trying to leave the country and was later extradited to West Germany.

International logistical cooperation has existed between the Baader-Meinhof gang, the Japanese Red Army and George Habash's organization since a terrorist summit held in 1972 in a refugee camp outside Tripoli, Lebanon.

Awada belonged to Mr. Habash's Lebanese underground group, the Socialist Labor Party, which has long been believed responsible for the deaths of the American diplomats in Beirut.

The Orly attack in the El Al lounge apparently was intended to copy the massacre of passengers at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport executed in 1972 by the Japanese Red Army on behalf of Mr. Habash's Palestinian movement. In the Orly attack, the Socialist Labor Party adopted the cover name "Sons of South Lebanon," Al-Manar said.

The Orly attack was foiled in a shoot-out in which French police and El Al security men gunned down three terrorists.

Terrorist Bombs Hit Italian Party Offices

ROME, June 2 (UPI) — Terrorists bombed three offices of the ruling Christian Democratic Party and burned automobiles of a police official and a labor counselor early today in Italy's continuing political violence.

Police said two neighborhood Christian Democratic offices were damaged by firebombs and a third by a bomb.

Chad since 1965. France was prompted to send troops recently when the insurgents, backed by Libya, threatened to overwhelm the capital.

The guerrillas, operating some 750 miles from their bases in the northern Tibesti mountains, are equipped with more than 150 vehicles.

To escape, they need stocks of fuel that they have hidden in the desolate terrain, and the French Jaguars have been seeking out these caches with infra-red instruments to destroy them from the air.

Frolinat controls about 80 percent of the territory of Chad.

Foreign Legionnaires, marines and French-trained Chadian forces captured large amounts of sophisticated Soviet armament after the two-day battle, which blocked an attempt by insurgent forces to mount an attack on the capital, N'Djamena, sources said.

The rebels, of the Chad National Liberation Front, or Frolinat, were trapped in a large palm grove in a rocky plateau outside of Djedda, a desert town they had captured, sources said.

Source said that the capture of Djedda, near the government-held fortress of Ati, 290 miles northeast of the capital, was the bloodiest battle of the war.

A rebel spokesman claimed that his movement's forces shot down a second Jaguar fighter-bomber.

The Frolinat guerrillas launched a surprise attack on Ati earlier this month and were beaten off with the help of the 1,500 French troops stationed in Chad.

The fighting has been going on in

Zaire Reportedly Threatens to Break Belgium Ties

BRUSSELS, June 2 (AP) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has threatened to break diplomatic relations with Belgium, the Zaire press agency, AZAP, reported today.

Mr. Mobutu reportedly said last night that he had given his Foreign Ministry precise instructions "to lodge a strong protest with the Belgian government" which, he said, offered radio and television facilities "to the enemies of the Zairian Republic."

Meanwhile, Morocco announced today that it would send

troops to help Zaire fight the rebels in Shaba province, Reuters reported.

[The decision by King Hassan follows a visit to Morocco earlier this week by Mr. Mobutu, who had sought military aid.]

The Belgians have reportedly broadcast statements by leaders of Mr. Mobutu's opposition who are living here in exile.

The agency quoted Mr. Mobutu as saying that his opponents were "those who are responsible for the massacre of numerous Belgian nationals in Kolwezi and who contin-

ue to receive from Belgium a hospitality which is in contradiction with the friendship Belgian authorities always claim to feel for my country."

"How is it possible to improve relations with a country when the official Belgian radio carries false information all day and thus offers a forum to the assassins and highway 'bandits'?" Mr. Mobutu was quoted.

He reportedly said that Belgium's attitude could "jeopardize Zairian relations."

The news agency said that the

ruing Popular Revolutionary Movement might decide to recall the Zairian ambassador from Belgium.

Mr. Mobutu is said to have alleged that the Belgians broadcast claims made by an anti-Mobutu movement that there had been more trouble in northeastern Zaire. Reports of such unrest came through a communiqué of one of the groups opposed to Mr. Mobutu.

He reportedly said that Belgium's attitude could "jeopardize Zairian relations."

The news agency said that the

Syria Ready to Help in South

Lebanon Security Plans Made

By Marvin Howe

BEIRUT, June 2 (NYT) — The presidents of Lebanon and Syria agreed yesterday on new measures to resolve Lebanese authority in the southern part of the country, which was occupied by Israel in March and is to be evacuated by the Israelis on June 13.

There was no final communiqué after the two-day summit meeting in the Syrian port of Latakia, but from various public statements it was clear that the Syrians, who ended the 1975-1976 Lebanese civil

war and restored general order in the northern and central parts of the country, are now ready to help the Lebanese in the south.

The UN peacekeeping forces, currently in parts of the southern border area already evacuated by the Israelis, yesterday reported activities by all sides "contrary to both the letter and spirit" of the UN mandate.

A UN spokesman warned against continued armed infiltration from the north, the exchange of hostile actions by parties in the

northeast and the consolidation of positions by parties and interests where the Israelis have not yet withdrawn.

This was an allusion to recent infiltrations by Palestinian guerrillas and their Lebanese leftist allies, shooting between Lebanese Christian rightist forces and the Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces, and movements by Israeli troops and their Lebanese rightist allies.

The UN spokesman at the headquarters of the peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon declared there was "a serious escalation" of the clashes in that area.

At the close of yesterday's talks, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said that agreement had been reached on the need for the Lebanese army to move into south Lebanon to restore national sovereignty. However, he gave no details.

Army Called Unready

Military sources close to the Lebanese command have said the army is not yet ready to take on any delicate missions. The army with large numbers of Moslem-Christian lines during the civil war, and efforts to restructure an "integrated" force have been slow to take hold.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis spoke circumspectly of "increased coordination" between Syrian-led Arab deterrent forces and Lebanese security forces.

But in Beirut, press reports from Latakia said yesterday that the two presidents had agreed that the restructured Lebanese army would begin assuming security duties in southern Lebanon and the Beirut area on June 15.

The radio of the Phalange, Lebanon's leading Christian rightist party, went even further, quoting "sources close to the Lebanese delegation," and said that Syrian and Lebanese troops would be deployed in the south.

Troop Positions

The report said the Syrians would move to the strategic Qasmieh bridge, to an army barracks at Tyre that is headquarters for the French UN troops, and to Arqoub in the southeast, where most of the Palestinian guerrillas have regrouped. Also, according to the Phalange report, 2,000 Lebanese troops would be deployed south of the Litani River, which was the northern limit of the Israeli invasion.

The Phalange report could not be confirmed. If true, analysts said, it would represent a major change in political attitudes.

First, the Israelis have warned in the past that they would not tolerate Syrian forces south of the "red line," which coincides with the Zahrani River.

More recently, however, when the Syrians refrained from supporting the Palestinians against the Israeli invasion, Israel was said to have given the Syrians the green light to move south to the Litani River, but to have been refused by Damascus.

Syrian Position

Syria, which has a political alliance with the Palestine Liberation Organization, paid lip service to the Palestinian guerrillas' struggle against the Israelis but said publicly it could not be drawn into a war for which it was not prepared.

The Syrian position has become increasingly difficult as pressures mount on Lebanon to curb the Palestinian armed presence here, generally considered the cause for the Israeli invasion. The pressures come particularly from the Christian rightists, but also from conservative Moslems.

The Lebanese Parliament has demanded an end to all armed Palestinian activity, as well as the disarmament of all groups except the Lebanese army. However, although the PLO has agreed to curb its activities here, it refuses to disarm and claims it has the right to an armed presence under the 1969 Cairo accords. Damascus is known to be urging the PLO to "make adjustments" to ease tensions with the Lebanese.

The material was made public in connection with a civil suit that Mr. Eikenberry had brought against Rep. Rooney and a series of unnamed FBI officials. The suit asked damages for improper interference in the campaign.

Leon Friedman, a Hofstra Law School professor who is handling the case for Mr. Eikenberry and the American Civil Liberties Union, read an FBI memorandum yesterday in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn which indicated that the request for information had been routed through a former FBI agent then working on the House Appropriations Committee staff.

The memo said that Rep. Rooney had wanted to obtain on a "strictly confidential basis" any information the bureau might have on Mr. Eikenberry, and made it clear that Mr. Eikenberry was planning a political campaign against Rep. Rooney.

Blind Memo Approved

Notations on the memo indicated that the late J. Edgar Hoover, then FBI director, approved the recommendation of two top aides, Nicholas Callahan and John Mohr, that some material be furnished in a "blind" memorandum that could not be traced back to the bureau. But the memo also indicated that the FBI director vetoed a suggestion that the bureau's New York office make a "discreet check" on Mr. Eikenberry.

The material furnished in the "blind" memorandum detailed an experience that Mr. Eikenberry had had in Mississippi, where he had attempted to serve a subpoena on a local law enforcement official in connection with a civil rights case. The official had refused to accept the subpoena and had physically attacked Mr. Eikenberry.

Yesterday, FBI Director William Webster said in a statement issued through his press spokesman, Homer Boynton, that his agency "is not now and will not become involved in partisan politics."

He added that "the integrity of FBI files and investigations must and will be free from political influence."

By developing such items as common starting units, ammunition and jet fuels, along with some cross-training, the problems will not be cured but they will certainly be improved," he said.

Pot Found in Police Plot

MEXICO CITY, June 2 (UPI) — Police have uprooted a marijuana field found in the gardens surrounding the Police and Traffic Administration headquarters here.



HAPPY ANNIVERSARY — The French submarine Ouessant arrives at the base in Groton, Conn., to celebrate the bicentennial of the U.S.-French alliance of the American Revolution.

All-African Force Sought

Final French Troops to Return Home

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, June 2 — The French Foreign Legion paratroopers in Zaire's Shaba province will be flown to their bases in Corsica beginning on Wednesday, the office of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced today.

A communiqué said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing ordered the airlift to be used to take food and medicines to the hard-hit population of the Kolwezi region — presumably on the outward flight.

U.S. Decides to Furnish Defense Arms to Somalia

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI) — The Carter administration, after a lapse of nine months, has decided to send a military mission to Somalia as the first step toward supplying about \$15 million in "defensive" arms.

The decision, which has been communicated to members of Congress and to the Somali government, follows tightly worded assurances from President Mohammed Siad Barre that the weapons will not be used against another country, but only for internal security or defense of Somalia's existing borders.

The supply program, still in an early stage, would be a modest U.S. counterweight to the 17,000 Cuban troops and extensive Soviet weaponry in neighboring Ethiopia, which has fought Somalia over the disputed Ogaden region.

"our friend," President Carter decided in principle last July 15 to supply weapons to Somalia.

Russians Fine Sakharovs \$128

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP) — A Soviet court today fined dissident Andrei Sakharov and his wife a total of 90 rubles (\$128) on charges of striking police last month outside of Moscow courthouse where another dissident, physicist Yuri Orlov, was on trial.

Mr. Sakharov, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, told Western newsmen by telephone that he was fined 50 rubles (\$71) and his wife, Yelena, 40 rubles (\$57) during a brief hearing in the same courthouse. He said he and his wife would pay the fines because "we have no choice. There is no appeal."

In addition to striking police, Mr. Sakharov and his wife were charged with shouting anti-Soviet slogans outside the Orlov trial and urging other persons there to break the law. Mr. Sakharov said he had been protesting what he called an illegal decision by the trial judge to close the court during the reading of the Orlov verdict.

NEW YORK, June 2 (NYT) — Former President Gerald Ford has hired a political aide to coordinate his campaign activities this year, in a move that will make it easier for him to make another try for the presidency if he decides to do so.

Aides insist that the hiring of Charles Greenleaf, a 1976 Ford campaign aide who hunted Republican delegates in the spring and co-ordinated research on President Carter's record in the fall, does not mean that Mr. Ford has made up his mind about running in 1980.

But Bob Barrett, Mr. Ford's executive assistant, conceded in a telephone interview that Mr. Greenleaf's expected success in sifting political requests and developing issues "would make it easier for Mr. Ford to exercise his options in 1980."

Mr. Barrett said that Mr. Greenleaf, who started work last week, would help deal with the "unbelievable number of requests" from Republicans for Mr. Ford's campaign assistance. He said there were 113 pending political requests for the former president between now and election day, and that more were coming all the time.

English-Speaking Businessmen Deplore the Change

Quebec's French-Only Law Widened to Signs, Ads

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, June 2 (NYT) — In a few weeks, The Bagel Shop on St. Viateur Street may have to be known as something else — La Boutique du Bagel, maybe? But its owner, Meyer Lewkowicz, said that he is waiting for a letter before making a move.

Mr. Lewkowicz, who has been making and selling bagels at the same address for more than 20 years, is caught, like other non-French-speaking businessmen, in the latest phase of Quebec's drive to become "as French as the rest of Canada is English."

After having provoked protests and civil disobedience by limiting access to English-language schools, the provincial government will require that all signs, business forms, advertising and labels be in French starting July 3.

Controversial Law

The government hopes to make the surroundings reflect the French character of 80 percent of the population, and to hasten the day when French becomes, effectively and fundamentally, the language of economic life, as one high official said.

The changes are required by Law 101, one of Canada's most controversial pieces of legislation, which was adopted by the Quebec Assembly last August.

"The law establishes the right of the French-speaking majority to live and work in French," said Raymond Gosselin, head of the Office of the French Language. "It is a law that is necessary for social peace in Quebec." His office, established by Law 101, employs about 260 persons and has a budget of \$8 million.

Starting July 3, all commercial signs in English must be changed to French. Bilingual signs may be kept until Sept. 1, 1981. Product labels must be in French, although they can be accompanied by an English version if the French predominates. In general, all advertising and company names must be in French.

Reactions have ranged from uncertainty to defiance, especially among publishers and sellers of English books. Theoretically, they will not be able to send out notices of publications in English without express request from customers. Mr. Gosselin said, however, that the law provides for exceptions for cultural activities of ethnic groups, and that in this case the English-speaking community would be considered an ethnic group. Stores serving ethnic groups may also use bilingual signs.

Exempt are religious, political, ideological or humanitarian messages from nonprofit groups and advertising in non-French news publications and broadcasts.

The Continental Galleries of Fine Arts in the center of the city is planning to change its sign, but an employee said that 90 percent of its customers speak English. "It would be more sense to be bilingual to take care of all kinds of customers," she said.

Officials acknowledge that there are gray areas, complications and contradictions. Trademarks registered before the law was passed can be used, even if they are in English. But those registered since then must be in French. For example, Burger King Corporation, which wants to enter the Quebec market, did not register its trademark in time. It reportedly has not found a satisfactory French equivalent. The registration of trademarks, however, is a federal responsibility, and a constitutional challenge is expected to the Quebec law.

Misinformation Deplored

Because of the trouble provoked by the law's educational provisions, flexible and diplomatic enforcement is being tried.

Mr. Gosselin deplored the misinformation about Quebec's aims and

said that he is pained by the port of Quebec abroad. "People in the United States who want to organize a convention in Montreal ask whether it would have to be in French," he said. "The answer, of course, is no."

About half of the people at the Office for the French Language are working on the quality of French used in Quebec. Long years of proximity and subservience to English and English-speakers have profoundly adulterated the popular French vocabulary and syntax, particularly in Montreal, said the brochures and a terminology bank have been prepared in such fields as sports, automobile mechanics, plumbing and electricity to promote the use of proper French.

The office would like people to stop asking mechanics to "check the brakes" instead of "vérifier les freins," or to complain that something is "louze" when it is "désastre." When a Quebecois has "les bleus," he has simply borrowed the English "blues," but no French speaker in the rest of the world would know that he was sad. A brochure, circulated by the office warns, "The deficient language that we speak becomes a chain that binds us to our fate of underdeveloped people."

3 Killed, Ambassador Safe

Madrid Gunmen Hit Turkish Envoy's Car

MADRID, June 2 (AP) — Three terrorists believed to be Armenian today fired into the windshield of the Turkish ambassador's limousine at a stoplight here, killing his wife, brother-in-law and a chauffeur, police said.

The ambassador, Zeki Kuneralp, was in the embassy when the three young men, all dressed in blue coveralls and one wearing a red hooded cape, opened up with pistols on his beige Mercedes, which was bound for the Prado museum.

Witnesses said that the terrorists fired from a car and fled on foot. But one witness said that the men had been loitering on foot at a corner near the embassy before the attack.

Eight empty shells were found nearby, witnesses said, and one stray bullet broke a window of an apartment building. Police said that the Mercedes crashed into a parked car during the attack. It was not clear whether the chauffeur had tried to take evasive action or had lost control when he was shot.

The ambassador's wife, Nekia, was dead on arrival at a hospital. The body of his brother-in-law, Basir Balcioglu, a former Turkish diplomat, lay across the back seat of the car for more than an hour before it was removed.

The murdered chauffeur was a Spaniard, Antonio Torres Olmedo. An hour after the incident, the

French news agency here said that it received a call from a man who said that the shooting was done by commandos of "The Justice of Armenian Genocide."

The agency reported that the anonymous caller, speaking accented Spanish, said that the killings were "justice for Armenians exterminated in Turkey." Thousands of Armenians were killed during mass deportations in Turkey, early this century, and exiled Armenians have made sporadic attacks against Turkish officials ever since.

Spain's security director, Mariano Nicolas, said that an extensive manhunt for the killers had been ordered.

Gunmen Uninformed

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Kuneralp walked with the aid of crutches, and had the assassins known this and seen Mr. Balcioglu enter the car, they would have known that he was not the ambassador.

In Ankara, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said that Mr. Balcioglu was a former ambassador who retired from the foreign service in 1974.

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit, in New York to address the UN special session on disarmament, said that his government was considering extra security measures for its diplomats abroad in light of the attack.

King Juan Carlos sent a message to Turkish President Fahri Koruturk deploring "the criminal attack," the first against a diplomat in Spain since 1970, when Basque separatists kidnapped West Germany's honorary consul in San Sebastian but later freed him unharmed.

The ancient Christian kingdom of Armenia came under Turkish sway during the 16th century. It was disputed among Russia, Persia and Turkey during the next 400 years and lost its independence in 1921, when the Soviet Union and Turkey signed a treaty dividing its territory between themselves.

Armenian lands in Turkey have no special status, but in the Soviet Union they are consolidated as the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. Before 1914, there were about 2.5 million Armenians in Russia, Turkey and Iran, but many were massacred or fled abroad.

Jewish Official Says

Saudis Pay U.S. Nazi

CHICAGO, June 2 (UPI) — A B'nai B'rith official is charging that a U.S. Nazi propagandist is registered as a Saudi Arabian agent with the Justice Department and was paid \$20,000 last year by the Saudi Embassy.

General Counsel Arnold Forster, of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, made the accusations against William Grimstad in remarks prepared for a meeting this weekend.

defendants are accused of forming an armed band with the aim of overthrowing the government and carrying out kidnappings, robberies and killings.

Stringent Security

The trial has entailed some of the most stringent security measures in Italy. At one point, an estimated 4,000 police circled the converted police barracks where it was being held. The defendants viewed the trial from a barred cage set up in the courtroom and surrounded by armed guards.

The trial was delayed two years because of Red Brigades killings of prosecutors leading an investigation of the gang.

The Red Brigades was founded with the aim of overthrowing the government, and its chief enemies have been the ruling Christian Democratic Party and the Communist Party, which it views as having sold out its revolutionary character.

Mr. Curcio was captured in 1974 by police acting on evidence provided by undercover agent Silvano Girotto, who was the prosecution's chief witness at the trial.

Mr. Curcio escaped from jail in 1975 with the help of his wife but was later recaptured following a gunbattle with police near Milan. His wife was killed in another gunbattle with police.

On March 16, the Red Brigades kidnapped Mr. Moro, president of the Christian Democratic Party and chief candidate for president of the republic. Mr. Moro's body was found in Rome on May 9.

Dutch Man Expelled

As Moluccan Plotter

JAKARTA, Indonesia, June 2 (UPI) — The Indonesian government has expelled a Dutch citizen for subversive activities connected with the struggle by Netherlands-based South Moluccans to form an independent republic, the Information Directorate of Foreign Affairs said today.

Jacob Hutameza, 59, a Dutch citizen born in Ambawa, central Java, was visiting Ambon in the Moluccan Islands on a tourist visa but "has misused it," the directorate said, by trying "to set up an underground network of the former Dutch colonial army," which called itself Republic of South Moluccas Separatist Movement.

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PERFORMER FALLS — Workmen watch helplessly as a young aerialist, Diana Terdik, plunges about 30 feet to a construction platform. Miss Terdik, who was publicizing a play in midtown Manhattan and was hanging from a rope by her teeth, suffered multiple fractures. She worked without a net. About 1,000 spectators witnessed the Thursday accident.

Contributions of Nearly \$4 Million

Gulf Oil Lobbyist Details Gifts to U.S. Politicians

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT) — Documents filed in Federal District Court yesterday show that the Gulf Oil Corp. made nearly \$4 million in contributions during 11 years to more than 100 senators, numerous members of Congress, 18 governors, state judges, and scores of state and local politicians, including President Carter, when he was governor of Georgia, and Vice President Mondale, when he was a senator.

Although many Gulf officials have previously testified about political contributions made by the Pittsburgh-based firm, the sworn statement of Claude Wild Jr., a former Gulf lobbyist, is the first detailed account of the payments on behalf of Gulf he said he disbursed from 1962 through 1973. It includes a complete list of the senators to whom Mr. Wild made contributions.

It is difficult to determine whether many of the politicians who received contributions violated any laws. While it is illegal for corporations to contribute to federal campaigns, many states, such as Georgia, permit politicians to accept corporate contributions. Moreover, in most cases, the politicians probably did not know that the source of their contribution was a corporation. Finally, the statute of limitations has expired on many of the gifts.

'Never Realized'
Mr. Wild says in his deposition that 90 percent of the contributions were received by senatorial aides or campaign treasurers and that "many times I am sure the senator never even realized who it was from."

According to the sworn statement, Mr. Wild made a \$1,000 contribution to Mr. Carter in the 1970 gubernatorial race in Georgia.

A spokesman for the White House said that Georgia state law permitted corporations and individuals to make unlimited contributions to candidates for state office. Disclosure of such contributions was not required until 1974, the spokesman said.

In addition, the deposition states that Mr. Wild gave a contribution to Mr. Mondale for his 1966 senatorial race. Mr. Wild said that he could not recall the size of most of

the contributions to senators, including that to Mr. Mondale. But he said that the donations to senators were between \$1,000 and \$15,000, and averaged about \$3,000.

A spokesman for Mr. Mondale said that no one associated with the 1966 campaign had "any recollection of such a contribution," but he added that detailed records of that campaign were not maintained. "While we cannot categorically rule out that such a contribution was made, the vice president has never knowingly accepted any corporate contributions," the spokesman said.

Many Purposes

Mr. Wild's statement also reveals that corporate funds were dispensed for many purposes other than campaign contributions. In many cases, Mr. Wild could not recall the purpose of the contributions.

"Politicians have got all kinds of

problems," Mr. Wild said. "They have got deficits, they have got entertainment expenses, they have got cars to buy, kids to educate, fur coats to buy, mistresses, I suppose, to take care of. Any number of things."

Misdemeanor Charges

It is believed that the deposition completes the Securities and Exchange Commission's action against Gulf Oil and Mr. Wild. The SEC, Internal Revenue Service and the Justice Department have all conducted investigations of the payments disbursed from a multimillion-dollar Gulf fund at home and abroad. Gulf Oil settled the complaint filed against it by the SEC. Both the company and Mr. Wild pleaded guilty last October to charges of making an illegal contribution to the 1972 Senate campaign of Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga.

Both Gulf and Mr. Wild pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges. The

company was fined \$5,000 and Mr. Wild was fined \$1,000. Mr. Wild also agreed at the time to make a full disclosure of his disbursements.

According to a chart displaying contributions, Mr. Wild made an annual \$10,000 contribution beginning in 1964 to Sen. Hugh Scott, then a Senate Republican leader, which totaled \$95,000 by the end of 1973.

[Another \$15,000 was "given by me to Sen. Russell Long in 1972 for the purpose of his giving assistance to other senators running for office," Mr. Wild said, according to UPI.]

[Mr. Wild said that Senate recipients in 1962 included Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, and some Republicans who "received money from Sen. Bob Kerr which I had given him for the purpose of delivering the money to them."]

Battle With Senate Expected

House Unit Tightens Abortion Aid Curb

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI) — The House Appropriations Committee voted yesterday to tighten curbs on federal funding of abortions for low-income women, sparking prediction of another yearlong battle with the Senate on the issue.

No formal separate vote was taken as the 55-member committee routinely approved the tighter abortion curbs as part of the appropriations bill for the Department of Labor and Department of Health.

House Votes Tax Credits On Private Tuition Fees

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI) — The House, defying threats of a presidential veto, gave overwhelming approval yesterday to a tuition tax-credit bill designed to aid parents of pupils in private and parochial schools as well as parents of college students.

The bill now goes to the Senate, which is expected to pass a more generous version. The House also may take up later a rival plan proposed by President Carter that would extend existing U.S. college scholarships to middle-income students.

The measure approved yesterday would allow parents of college students to reduce their federal income taxes by up to 25 percent of the amount they spend on tuition and fees, up to a maximum \$100 a student this year, \$150 in 1979 and \$250 in 1980.

The tax credit for private and parochial elementary and high school tuition would be somewhat less — 25 percent of tuition and fees, to a maximum of \$50 a pupil this year, and \$100 in 1979 and 1980. In both cases, the credit would take effect Aug. 1.

Rule Being Drafted

A spokesman said that the department's office of legal counsel is drafting an amendment to its regulations on subpoenas that would cover search warrants. Attorney General Griffin Bell said in April that he had asked for such an amendment.

Like restrictions on subpoenas, the search warrant regulation will require that requests for warrants be approved personally by the attorney general and that investigators first must exhaust sources other than the news media for information that they seek, and must negotiate for the material first.

Mr. Civiletti said that U.S. authorities would seek to obtain material by subpoena before resorting to searches in all cases except rare ones where such a procedure would intimidate witnesses or cause a suspect to flee.

Los Angeles Times

Education and Welfare. "This is just the beginning of the ball game," said Rep. Edward Patten, D-N.J.

Meanwhile, White House sources said that President Carter is upset and may be urged by advisers to veto the \$58 billion money bill once it gets through Congress because the committee added more than \$800 million to the president's request for a variety of programs. The biggest increases were more than \$300 million for the National Institutes of Health, \$125 million

for medical schools and \$260 million for higher-education aid.

If Life Endangered

As approved by the committee yesterday, the bill allows federal funding of abortions under the Medicaid program for low-income women only if the life of the woman would be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term. Existing law, which expires Oct. 1, allows abortion funding when the life of the woman is endangered, when the pregnancy would result in severe and long-lasting damage to the health of the woman and when the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest.

Until a few years ago, the federal government was funding more than 250,000 Medicaid abortions yearly, but the House then began adding one-year riders to Labor-HEW funding bills to curb the practice.

Physicians have estimated that allowing abortions only when the life of the woman is endangered would cut the number of federally funded abortions to only a few hundred, or at most a few thousand, a year.

Opposition

Groups such as the National Abortion Rights League argue that this would rob low-income women of the right to abortion, because they cannot afford to obtain it privately. They have also argued that the tight provision bars Medicaid abortions even where the fetus is known to be malformed or abnormal, or where severe mental damage to the woman may result from the pregnancy.

Nellie Gray, president of March for Life, an anti-abortion group, said after yesterday's action that even allowing abortions only to save the life of the woman is too permissive. She said it would permit "an awful lot of both mothers and babies to be hurt" through phony certifications by "doctors, mothers, everybody" that the woman's life was in danger.

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On 'Immigrants' From Other States

Course Softening Texas Culture Shock

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, June 2 — Americans do not move to Texas, they immigrate — just as they might resettle in a foreign country.

And "immigrants" have been arriving in greater numbers to take jobs in the thriving urban centers of Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston. But once resettled, they experience a kind of culture shock; they realize that Texas looks upon itself as different.

Now, Rice University has created a course that teaches newcomers how to live in Texas. Called "Living Texas," the course has attracted almost 300 students to the first class, mostly adult professionals who have moved here from other regions.

Dr. Mary Macintyre, a co-founder of the course, said it is aimed at "people from the outside" — or non-Texans. "We felt there's a certain mythology to do with Texas," she said.

'Unique State'

Dr. Linda Driskill, the other founder, said: "It's just that Texas is different and unique and we'd like to help a lot of people find out what it's all about and get involved rather than staying culturally isolated when they move here — usually in sequestered apartment complexes, trying to create the environment they just left."

The rash of newcomers to Texas began a few years ago. Historians say that signs once were posted at the Oklahoma border stating: "Texas begins here." According to the legend, those who could read turned back. Texas, it was said, was populated by those who got lost on the way to California.

William Boyles, editor of Texas Monthly, once mentioned that "with the possible exception of New Yorkers, we Texans may be the most unloved people in America." East Coast writers, he said, began the growing petro-power of Texas, and still call it the center of rightism, repression and racism.

"We seem too powerful, too self-satisfied, too rich," Mr. Boyles said in a Rice University speech. "To them, we are the nation's Arabs; backward folk reaping the benefits of our fellow Americans' energy-starved sufferings."

Firms Enroll Workers

Texas Easter Corp., the energy firm, has paid \$4,400 to enroll its new employees in Living Texas. Other firms with out-of-state employees moving to Texas, such as IBM, are doing likewise.

Living Texas is broken into such lecture topics as "Talking Texas," "Texas Cooking," "The Texas Myth" and "Something Borrowed, Something New" (about Texas architecture). It also touches on

hunting, fishing, Indians, artists, wildlife, eccentricities, explorers, politicians, the state's seven geographical regions and land speculation.

Newcomers learn in the cooking course that Jalapeno lollipops are made in San Angelo and have become the hottest fad on the market. They also learn that Texas cooking is ethnically diverse, drawing from Mexican, German, black, Czech, Polish and Deep Southern cuisine.

But the course covers more than the eccentric aspects of Texas. It also delves into dialects, the rich history of the various ethnic groups and even music: "The Austin Sound." There are lectures on Texas writers such as Larry McMurtry, on the famed Houston writers such as Larry McMurtry, on the famed Houston medical center, and even on the "Mexican Side of the Texas Revolution" — which, for years, many Anglo-Texans refused to accept.

Gilbert Cuthbertson, a political science lecturer, discussed the

"Texanization of America," in which he asserted that Texans have run the United States for years; and "Texcentricity," which he described as the quality of being overly Texan, or "of placing Texas at the center of the universe."

Outsiders may be surprised to know that many Texans are up in arms over a recent article alleging that seven Texans surrendered at the Alamo. They may also be surprised to hear a popular recording, "Freeze a Yankee," which berates Easterners for waiting to develop their oil off the Atlantic coast.

Not long ago, a woman newcomer ran headlong into Texas chauvinism. After moving to Houston from Omaha, she wrote a letter to the Houston Post and listed 20 reasons why she hated Texas. That was in February, and the paper is still getting angry replies from Texans.

Los Angeles Times

U.S. Study of Drug Warns Of Possible Cancer Risks

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI) — A government advisory panel has expressed serious concern about the cancer-causing potential of a drug called DES in the estimated 2 million women who took it to try to avert miscarriages.

A statistically significant relationship between women's use of the hormone in pregnancy and the risk of cancer of the breast, uterine cervix, lining of the uterus, or ovaries is unproved, the DES Task Force said in an initial report.

But the relationship is suspect and prudence dictates not only careful follow-up of women exposed to estrogens but also careful judgment in exposing such women to additional hormone treatment.

The task force told the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. set up the task force on Feb. 3, 7½ weeks after the nonprofit Health Research Group disclosed that an analysis of preliminary evidence showed abnormally high rates of cancer of the reproductive organs in women who, while pregnant, took large doses of DES at the University of Chicago's Lying-In Hospital during a 20-month study in 1951-1952.

'Serious Concern'
Together with data from animal experiments and from studies of other estrogens, the Chicago evidence gives the task force members "serious concern about the carcinogenic potential of DES" in the users, the report said.

The 1951-1952 study was a careful test of manufacturers' claims that DES prevented miscarriages.

University scientists found no substantial evidence of effectiveness. Although they published their conclusion in a professional journal, doctors continued to prescribe DES heavily for a quarter century afterward.

During a follow-up of children born to DES mothers in the study, a nurse reported that many women who had taken the estrogen appeared to have died of breast cancer. This led to a proposal for a study of the women — 693 who had taken DES and 668 comparable women who had not.

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Working on an Africa Policy

The NATO summit talked over Africa and warned Moscow not to exploit "situations of instability and regional conflict in the developing world." That's not so much a policy as an attitude, and a tentative attitude at that. It suggests that as a group the allies are concerned about the specter of resource-rich Africa tipping into greater instability, and about the spectacle of the Russians and the Cubans intervening in successive crises — but they are chary of confrontations and quick fixes and want to proceed at a measured pace. Such caution is probably well advised. Certainly it's not surprising. NATO has always had trouble formulating common policy toward regions outside Europe. The alliance had not systematically debated on Africa before the United States brought the subject front and center at the summit. It is enough for now, we suggest, that NATO should be concerned with the problem.

In some quarters there is apprehension that the West will frantically throw itself into an anti-Communist crusade in Africa to the detriment of all other considerations. Rather in this spirit, the NATO summit communiqué warned that "these situations should not be viewed exclusively in an East-West context." Frankly, we find the caution gratuitous, particularly as it is meant to apply to the United States. Does anyone really doubt this administration's devotion to a broad-based Africa policy based on conciliation of disputes and advancement of development? Some administration members, among others, show signs of having lost confidence in this intent. But from Andrew Young's empathy for Africa, to Cyrus Vance's earnest regard, to the weighty Zbigniew Brzezinski attaches to "North-South" relations, to the President's own personal commitment, this administration should not be doubted — least of all by itself.

That's not to say that interested parts of the West should wait to act in Africa until all parts agree. The Zaire incident, involving Communist sponsorship of troops violating an international frontier, demolished the earlier argument that the Soviet Union and Cuba were helping only those governments that had asked for help on their own soil. That local soldiers had previously crossed the Angola-Zaire border in both directions does not alter the fact that this time the attackers had a degree of foreign support making their raid extremely destructive and destabilizing. It is only prudent of Zaire and similar moderate states of modest military means to be considering now creation of a Pan-African armed force, a kind of fire brigade, to calm nerves and deter future incidents. The United States and France might provide logistical support. The problems of a Pan-African force are formidable, and it is worth thrashing them out.

To identify the different officials contributing to Africa policy, however, is to underline the policy's chief limitation: its failure to tie regional considerations to strategic ones. This is a requirement created not by U.S. fancy but by the fact of Soviet and Cuban intervention, which has created a strategic factor where one did not previously exist. Not alone, the Carter administration had not anticipated the importance of this factor. Since it is complex and politically volatile, there were bound to be different views on how to deal with it. And so there are. NATO's warnings to Moscow and the proposed Pan-African force are part of the international response the administration is seeking. But they hardly represent a comprehensive policy. The administration, with its allies in Europe and its friends in Africa, will have to continue the work of creating one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

To Extradite Terrorists

The arrest by Yugoslav police of four suspected West German terrorists comes as welcome news for all societies whose openness and toleration make them targets for political violence. Now the Yugoslavs should complete their good work by turning over the suspects to German authorities.

nationalist groups that have frequently attacked Yugoslav representatives abroad.

Generally, however, extradition of persons accused of political terror has long been a contentious issue. There has been widespread resistance to U.S. and West German proposals for an international convention requiring either extradition or severe punishment of foreign terrorists. Opposition has come especially from some African and Arab states, which often sympathize with terrorist activities.

Given these difficulties, the only alternative seems to be to strengthen bilateral or regional arrangements, like those in Western Europe. But the end to be sought is a recognition by all governments that giving refuge to terrorists is not an isolated act; it perpetuates an international anarchy in which no society is secure.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After the NATO Talks

President Carter's excellent words [at the conclusion of the NATO conference] are profoundly welcome. Prime Minister Callaghan's comments, guarded though they were, about the capability and the will to offset misuse of the Soviet bloc's strength, show that NATO members may at last be facing the external threat.

The creation of a new empire in Africa for the Russians, the Cubans and the East Germans, comes after 10 years of appeasement. They can take what they want by force with no fear of effective resistance. Only a fool would suppose that Soviet expansion will stop there. The beauty of imperialism is that it is self-financing. Africa yields to the taker, gold, diamonds, copper, cobalt, vanadium, manganese and uranium.

Beyond Africa, the Soviets are looking to the Gulf, the Arab oil states and the trade routes. If their game plan works as sweetly as it has so far, they will not need to use a crude tank force in Western Europe. The feeble policy of détente will of necessity be replaced by simple compliance.

However, our worst and final mistake would be to lurch from complacency to defeatism. Those states which recognize the Soviet Union as their enemy are one another's friends. An alliance of necessity can spring up which involves black African states, South Africa, Iran, the Arab oil states, and above all, NATO's best friend, China. NATO requires a common unclouded defense.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

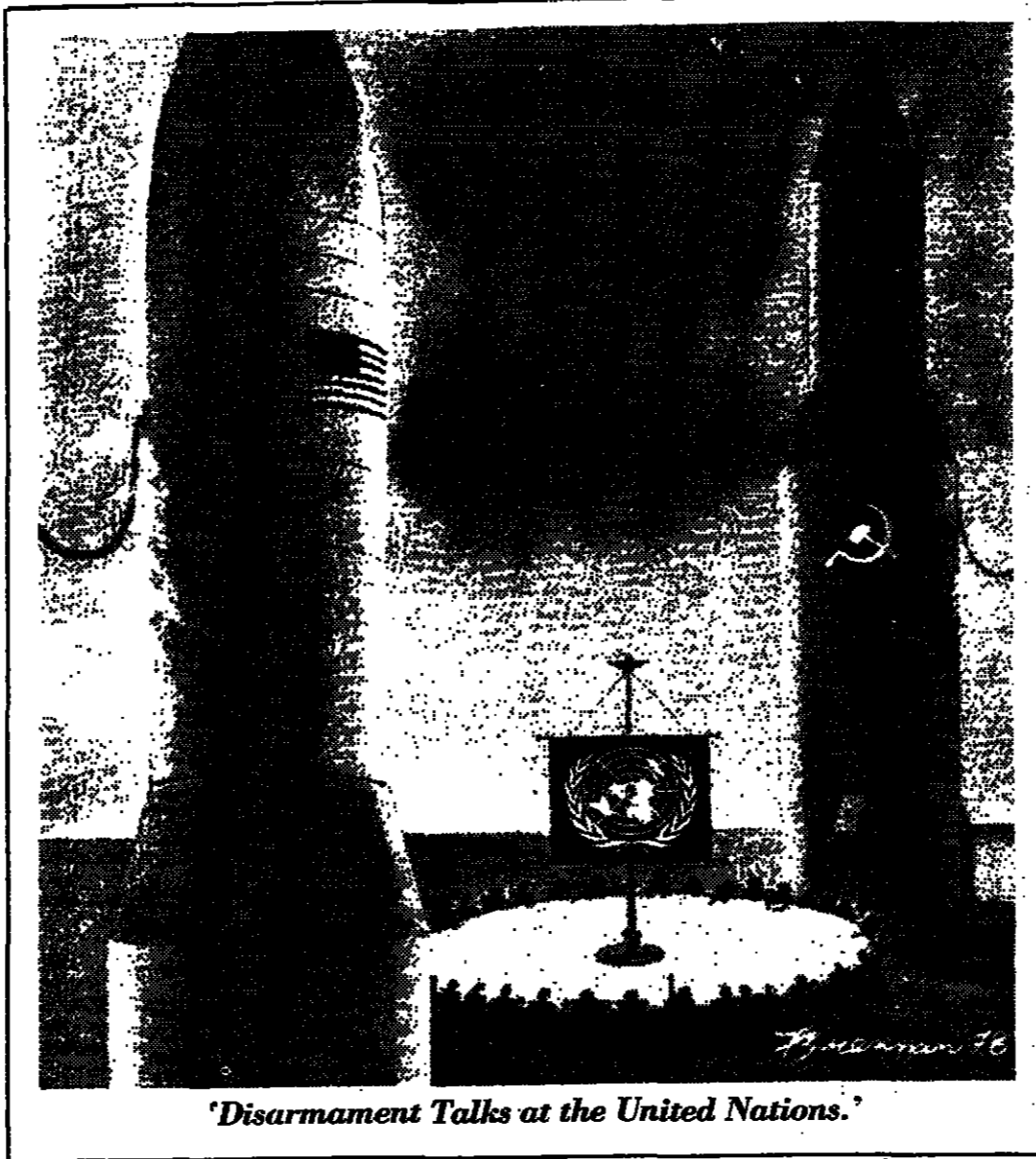
June 3, 1903

PARIS—The grass of the Pelouse de Madrid, in the Bois de Boulogne, was set on fire yesterday, causing quite a panic among the women in the vicinity, many of whom abandoned their parasols and picked up their skirts to facilitate their progress as they ran out of harm's reach. Pigeon shooting was going on at the time and there was a considerable number of people present.

Fifty Years Ago

June 3, 1928

PEKING—The surrender of Peking, stronghold of north China, within the next 24 hours, became assured today when it was learned that Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian warlord, had decided to evacuate the city by midnight. It is understood that he had made arrangements to hand the capital peacefully to southern forces under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.



Kremlin View of Disarmament

By Alexander Druzhinin

MOSCOW—With the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament now under way in New York, it is worth while to compare the positions of two countries on which above all depends the solution of this problem.

They are the Soviet Union and the United States, which have stockpiled the largest armories of modern weapons and consequently bear the greatest responsibility for practical steps curbing the arms race and ultimately leading to general and complete disarmament.

The latest events furnish us with many facts for such a comparison. Let us begin with the position of the Soviet Union, formulated in a program now before the General Assembly special session, a program outlining practical ways of ending the arms race.

These ways, the Soviet Union believes, should help to reach four main objectives. The first is to end the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons. The second is to stop manufacturing and prohibit all other types of mass destruction weapons. Then the Soviet Union proposes a halt to the development of new kinds of conventional weapons with a great destructive force. It also considers it necessary to renounce the expansion of armies and buildup of conventional arms by powers that are Security Council permanent members and by countries tied up with them by military agreements.

Fast Stockpiles

It will be readily seen that the main emphasis in this program is on nuclear disarmament. That is understandable. The world has now such vast stockpiles of nuclear weapons that even a most fertile imagination cannot fully visualize the consequences of their use. It has been estimated that the total yield of nuclear weapons available in the world at present is 1.3 million times greater than that of the bomb the United States dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. Can disarmament be discussed in earnest so long as there exist these nuclear arsenals and the potential danger of a nuclear conflict associated with it?

In the United States and other Western countries a lot is said nowadays about the serious threat to the world presented by the race in so-called "conventional" arms which account for some 80 percent of all weapons available to countries of the world. Well, that must be granted. The Soviet program, submitted to the UN General Assembly special session, in addition to nuclear disarmament measures, also suggests steps aimed at curbing the race in conventional weapons.

The program, therefore, reveals a comprehensive, realistic and concrete approach to the disarmament problem. We will not say that it will be easy to carry it out. What matters first is a desire to do so. Also important is a clear understanding of the fact that there is no

other alternative to disarmament except a further runaway arms race with all its ensuing dangerous consequences. And now I would like to turn to the position of the United States.

The assumption is that this position was set forth at the UN General Assembly special session by Vice President Mondale. True, some U.S. commentators, with whom I agree, say that his speech formulated no position, but only contained a standard list of proposals which offer no hope of the United States diminishing the role of nuclear weapons. But lack of a constructive position is also a position. And this is sufficiently clear if one takes a look at the role which the United States plays in building up NATO's military preparations.

The impression is gathered that a session of the NATO council in Washington at the same time as the UN General Assembly special session is not a mere coincidence. It looks as if it was conceived as a kind of counterweight to the international forum called upon to discuss disarmament problems.

Indeed, the questions discussed in Washington had nothing to do with the task of curbing the arms race. On the contrary, the discussion there centered on a long-term program of building up NATO's military potential, a program now described as the most ambitious of all programs ever put forward in the history of the North Atlantic Alliance and requiring the member countries to increase their military expenditures in the next 10 years by a further \$80 billion. All that is of course, justified by the existence of the mythical "Soviet military threat," but the fact is that there is no such threat.

Sincerity

Let us now go back to the Soviet proposals put before the special session of the General Assembly. Can a country advancing these proposals plan an attack on other states? There is no better way of checking the sincerity of the Soviet intentions than to accept these proposals. Understandably, if they are carried through, the Soviet Union will have no need to maintain at a high level its defense potential to ensure its security.

So we have two approaches to the disarmament problem. One of them — Soviet — is marked by consistency and a desire to do everything possible to put an end to the arms race. The other, which seems to be adhered to by the United States, is a dualistic one. On the one hand, Washington says often that disarmament is a top-priority task of U.S. policy. On the other hand, steps are being taken to whip up the arms race within NATO and to add to their arsenals newer and more deadly kinds of weapons, such as Cruise missiles, mobile MX missiles, Trident submarines, etc.

The disarmament problem, however, cannot stand a dual approach. One cannot disarm and arm him-

self at one and the same time. The sincerity of the intentions to get that problem tackled is now judged not by verbal declarations. The yardstick here is concrete deeds. United States steps in the disarmament field, unfortunately, do not always demonstrate the sincerity of the United States' desire to help in ridding the world of the arms race.

Alexander Druzhinin is the political observer (the highest journalistic title in the Soviet Union) of the state radio and television network. He regularly appears on Soviet television with analysis of all aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations and has written extensively for all leading Soviet journals. His articles have also appeared in many U.S. papers. Prior to becoming a political observer, Mr. Druzhinin had for many years served as head of the Washington bureau of the Soviet radio and television network. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

To Justice White: A Dissenting Note

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court's 5-3 decision that police can get warrants to make unannounced searches of places owned or occupied by persons believed to be innocent of criminal activities prompts me to write this letter:

Justice Byron R. White.
The Supreme Court
of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Justice:

One day, if you ever have time, I wish you'd come down to The Times and tell us how to deal with the practical problems of gathering the news in Washington under your latest majority opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States.

You say for the majority of your brethren that cops can come in here, provided they have a court warrant, and search our files and notes without prior warning. If they suspect we have evidence that somebody is breaking the law.

According to the court's majority opinion, written by you, newspapers have no special right to privacy or any opportunity to contest such a search in the courts before the cops come in. Admittedly, we are a noisy and sometimes reckless crowd, and I have no doubt that most people would agree that we deserve no privileges denied to businessmen or even gamblers, but I have a few nonlegal questions.

For beginnings, have you ever seen a good reporter's notes after hours of private conversation with some, dubious or even criminal character or senator? They are a jumble of words, underlined phrases, squiggles, question marks, hiccups, and mystifying clarifications, known only to the reporter.

If you gather them all up, it would serve you wrong. You would be more confused than you were before. And even if you could get at the truth, where would you place the blame? On the publisher and chief executive officer of the paper or on the editor who assigned the story to the reporter, or on the reporter who was merely carrying out his assignment?

In short, Mr. Justice, who goes to jail under this Supreme Court judgment?

Let's suppose this new ruling of the Supreme Court had been in effect a few years ago. I would have been very easy for Nixon to get a court order to raid The New York Times. He knew precisely where the Pentagon documents were. The New York Times staff was working with all the Pentagon papers in the New York Hilton Hotel, and, under this Supreme Court ruling, he would have been able to seize them and block the publication of the Vietnam story.

The Watergate crisis is an even better illustration of the dangers of this Supreme Court decision. If

your majority judgment, Justice White, had been in place as the law at the time of the Watergate break-in, Nixon would probably have been able to cover up the whole political and moral mess.

The cops would have been able to come into The Washington Post with the authority of Nixon and Attorney General Mitchell, armed with court orders, and have been in a position to intimidate everybody in command. They tried to do it anyway, but at The Washington Post, as at The New York Times, they were told to fight or get lost.

The troubling thing to us in the press is what may now happen as a result of this Supreme Court decision, Mr. Justice. It is not really that you have said that the press is the same as everybody else, but that you have said also that our efforts to get at the truth, in private conversations, are subject to government inquiry on demand by government officials.

This makes a fundamental difference. If the police can demand access to newspaper files, under court orders, which the government can easily demand, then anybody who differs with the government will hesitate to tell the truth.

All the information that exposed the facts about the Vietnam tragedy and the Watergate conspiracy came into the press from insiders who were determined to tell the truth as they saw it. They took the language of the 14th Amendment quite seriously:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Interpret

You, Mr. Justice White, have undertaken to interpret this in a different way, and Mr. Justice Potter Stewart disagrees. He says:

"It seems to me self-evident that police searches of newspaper offices burden the freedom of the press. The most immediate and obvious First Amendment injury caused by such a visitation by the police is physical disruption of the operation of the newspaper."

So there is a fundamental difference, not only within the Supreme Court, but also between the court and the press in its practical everyday work. If the press is told by the Supreme Court that it is subject under government court orders to turn over its notes and files, it will have to do so, but the most important thing is that its sources of information, fearing exposure, will dry up, and this will change both the press and the courts beyond anything that Mr. Justice White expected.

Crisis of French Communists

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS — The French Communist Party is undergoing the most serious crisis of its postwar history. The crisis began with expressions of rank and file discontent over the party hierarchy's conduct of the recent legislative elections — the policy flip-flops that occurred during the campaign and, subsequently, the efforts of party leaders to make the Socialist party solely responsible for the defeat of the left. It then developed and broadened into a wide-ranging attack on the lack of intraparty democracy.

In retrospect, the surfacing of the crisis appears to have been inevitable. Three-quarters of the party's present membership has joined since 1968; about a half since 1972. Within the last decade, and particularly since the 22d Congress, these newer and relatively younger elements have heard their leaders din into their ears, that socialism and democracy are inseparable. Not surprisingly, many rebelled when they attempted to express their views of what went wrong in the legislative elections and found that the pages of the party press were closed to them.

In retrospect, it is also clear that the party hierarchy did not anticipate the depth and intensity of dissatisfaction within the ranks and blundered in coping with it. Ironically, in the immediate aftermath of the elections, Georges Marchais spoke approvingly of the discussions taking place in party cells as testifying to the success of the 22d Congress efforts to strengthen intraparty democracy; and he even promised that there would be no expulsions of those party members who had published their critical viewpoints in the nonparty press.

Discontent

Marchais' relaxed attitude, no doubt, encouraged some to express their dissent. And had they been permitted to state their views in official party publications, their discontent would have probably been appeased. What transformed development into a major crisis was the continuing refusal of party leaders to open the pages of L'Humanite to a free-for-all discussion of party policy.

The fundamental issue became the undemocratic nature of "democratic" decentralism through which the leadership exercises control over the party and determines its policies. Reacting against the decision to deny them access to L'Humanite, critics broke party discipline to speak their minds in the bourgeois French press. Thus, toward the end of April, readers of Le Monde were treated first to a three-part series of critical articles by the party's leading "liberal"

intellectual, Jean Eileinstein; these were followed almost immediately by a four-part series by its leading "conservative" intellectual, Louis Althusser. To find out what was going on in the party, Le Monde became required reading!

Isolate

The crisis was thus in full swing when the Central Committee convened on April 26 to hear Marchais' three-hour policy report. In the obvious effort to discredit dissenting opinions appearing in the nonparty press, Marchais intimated that they were the product of intellectuals for whom it was easy to sound off behind their desks, sheltered as they were from contact with real life, and then to find ready takers for their views. Marchais' attack backfired: Karl Marx, it was pointed out, had also written scathed behind a desk. The leadership of a party for whom intellectuals have always served a vital role moved quickly to narrow the target of Marchais' criticism and to name Althusser as the specific person Marchais had had in mind; not of course, intellectuals as a group.

The effort to isolate and single out Althusser, ironically, shortly after the direct attack on Marchais' attack backfired: Karl Marx, it was pointed out, had also written scathed behind a desk. The leadership of a party for whom intellectuals have always served a vital role moved quickly to narrow the target of Marchais' criticism and to name Althusser as the specific person Marchais had had in mind; not of course, intellectuals as a group.

The ultimate upshot of the present crisis is thus predictable: The party hierarchy will impose its will. And the revolving door through which over 6 million French citizens have entered the party and then left it will spin again as the newest crop of frustrated and disillusioned members pass through to join the ranks of those who quit before them.

Such a challenge, needless to say, has little prospect of materializing. The loyalty of party leaders to "democratic" centralism in the Leninist-Stalinist tradition appears rock-firm, representing as it does an ideological commitment that guarantees the maintenance of their control over the party . . . and job security as well.

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Letters

Land of Israel

This is a reply to Pilar Federspiel of Geneva (Letters, May 5), especially to the passage: "... for to do so would require Israel's return of all of Palestine to the Palestinians" and to her challenge to Begin's conscience. Begin is one of the few leaders in this world who still has a conscience.

Everyone has the right to think whatever, and to get his knowledge from any sources he may wish. But when someone writes in the press that they claim to know the truth, they may influence people who are impartial.

Were it not for some of the information media, which have been giving free rein to distorted thought, I do not know whether we would be

reading such letters in the press, challenging the very right of Israel to exist. I do not even wish to discuss here the right of the nation of Israel to the land of Israel. The fact is that when I sat down to write this letter, I found myself half-way through at 10 pages, so much do I have to say about one of the biggest lies mankind has ever invented. Not only do I ignore the existence of the Jewish people as a nation, but they have invented a "nation" which has never existed, the so-called "Palestinian nation." I would not deny that here is a refugee problem of Palestinian Arabs, which came about as a result of war, which Israel did not start.

E. EVIONI.

Geneva.

Obituaries

Sen. James B. Allen, 65, Alabama Conservative

FOLEY, Ala., June 2 (UPI) — Sen. James B. Allen, D-Ala., a conservative whose chief legislative weapon was parliamentary procedure, died late yesterday of a heart attack.

Sen. Allen, 65, was Alabama's junior senator. He was stricken while vacationing at Gulf Shores, Ala.

Sen. Allen was a leader of the southern Democratic conservative bloc in Congress. This group was once able to control nearly half the Senate's Democrats, but its power has dwindled. Nevertheless, Sen. Allen kept up the traditional standards through hard work, parliamentary expertise and political courtesy, according to his Senate colleagues.

Master of Filibuster

It was almost impossible to get past Sen. Allen quickly if he opposed a particular measure or amendment. He staged a series of well-orchestrated filibusters, some of them alone. One early in his career lasted five weeks.

He was a major participant in the battle against ratification of the Panama Canal treaties.

The 6-foot-2, slow-speaking senator was 56 when he first came to Washington, but he already had a lifetime of successful politics behind him. He first entered the Alabama House of Representatives in 1938 and was elected to the state's Senate in 1946, after serving in the Navy during World War II.

He served in the Legislature for eight years and was lieutenant governor for two terms.

He was a surprise victor over favored Rep. Armistead Selden, D-Ala., in the senatorial race of 1967. Rep. Selden had the backing of outgoing Sen. Lister Hill.

Had Wallace's Backing

Casting himself in the now-familiar role of an outsider, Mr. Allen, who had the backing of Gov. George Wallace, attacked Mr. Selden as being in the hands of the "Washington crowd."

"I will not be caught up in the Washington bureaucracy," he promised.

Unlike many politicians who come to Washington, Sen. Allen kept the promise. He visited Alabama often, making speeches, issuing statements and just visiting, prompting some to say that he acted more like a member of the House of Representatives than a senator.

He was born Dec. 28, 1912, in Gadsden, a north Alabama industrial city. He was graduated from University of Alabama and its law school.

His death came only months after senior Sen. John J. Sparkman, also a Democrat, announced he will retire when his term ends in January. Gov. Wallace, who announced only recently that he will not seek Sen. Sparkman's seat, will appoint Sen. Allen's successor.

Wilfrid Baumgartner

PARIS, June 2 (UPI) — Wilfrid Baumgartner, 76, honorary governor of the Bank of France and finance minister under the late President Charles de Gaulle, died after a long illness yesterday at his Paris home.

Mr. Baumgartner, a hero of the French Resistance during World War II who was deported to the Buchenwald concentration camp, was named governor of the Bank of France in 1949 and retained the post for 11 years.

In 1958, Mr. Baumgartner was operative in the campaign of Antoine Pinay, then finance minister, to strengthen the French franc. He succeeded Mr. Pinay in 1960-1962 under Prime Minister Michel Debré.

Suspected Nazi

In Brazil Said

To Make Threat

SAO PAULO, Brazil, June 2

(UPI) — Accused Nazi war criminal Gustav Wagner threatened to have his friends kill Stanislaw Smajzner, the concentration-camp survivor who identified him, police sources said yesterday.

Brazilian police were reported to have begun interrogating the Austrian-born Mr. Wagner, 66, in an attempt to discover the whereabouts of other possible former Nazis in Brazil.

Mr. Smajzner, 51, who was held at the Sobibor concentration camp between May 1942 and October 1943, had testified against Franz Stangl, the commander of both Sobibor and the Treblinka death camp, who was extradited to West Germany in 1967 and died there in 1968.

Mr. Wagner, who is accused of having sent hundreds of thousands of Jews to their deaths at Sobibor and Treblinka, has been placed under preventive detention until the completion of extradition hearings.



Sen. James B. Allen in 1965 photo

In December 1976, Ghali shot his estranged wife to death and tried to kill himself.

The former Queen Nazli leaves a daughter, Princess Faza Rauf, and three Ghali grandchildren, all of the Los Angeles area.

Santiago Bernabeu

MADRID, June 2 (UPI) — Santiago Bernabeu, 83, the man who built Real Madrid into a world soccer power and guided the team to six European Champion's Cup victories, died today of cancer.

Mr. Bernabeu first joined Real Madrid in 1911 and became its president in 1943.

Col. Walter J. Fellenz

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 2 (UPI) — Retired Col. Walter J. Fellenz, 61, who commanded the force that liberated the Dachau prison camp in 1945, died yesterday at Brooke Army Medical Center.

Col. Fellenz was born Nov. 21, 1916, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Funeral arrangements were pending.

2 Peace Corpsmen Told To Stay Out of S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, June 2 (UPI) — Two U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in Botswana were recently flown to a U.S. Army hospital in Germany for medical care instead of to neighboring South Africa because of an agency directive discouraging volunteers from traveling to the white-ruled country.

Corps volunteers in Botswana and in two countries surrounded by South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho, are upset about the orders, which urge them not to come to South Africa for any reason.

U.S. officials say that the volunteers have questioned the legality of the order and maintain that it conflicts with the Carter administration's policy of lifting travel restrictions on U.S. citizens to other countries.

The U.S. government last year rescinded orders that prohibited U.S. citizens from visiting Cuba, Albania and North Korea — countries with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations.

Officials Exempted

Corps volunteers have also objected that only they, and not their government officials, have been asked to stay out of South Africa.

Peter Hladish, 24, of Philadelphia, made the 14-hour flight to Frankfurt two weeks ago to have a back complaint checked. He said that he was told by Peace Corps officials that "unless I could not physically sit in a plane for 14 hours to Germany, that I should go."

He flew — via Johannesburg's international airport to Germany; waited four and a half hours at the hospital to see the Army doctor, then had a 20-minute checkup and X-rays. He was flown back to Botswana without provisions for

follow-up medical care. The trip cost about \$1,500, he said.

Mr. Hladish, who works as an adviser to cooperatives in the Botswana capital of Gaborone, said that he once went to South Africa for medical reasons and "found the services rendered in Johannesburg far superior to those in the Army hospital."

Another volunteer, Chuck Butchorn, said that after the Peace Corps medical staff in Botswana made an appointment for him in South Africa because of a serious back pain, they received a cable from Washington instructing him to go to Germany. He went on a South African Airways plane.

Lesbian Allowed Care of 3 Sons By Court in U.S.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 2 (UPI) — A family court judge, saying that he acted in the "best interests of the children," has awarded the care of three sons to their lesbian mother.

Judge Robert Bowen yesterday dismissed the objections of the boys' father, who said that his former wife's lifestyle was "immoral" and that if she raised the sons they could "bend her way."

The boys — at least the older ones — were said to know about their mother's sexual preference, and said they wanted to live with her. The judge considered this in his ruling.

"It was very apparent that the children were very attached to Carol," said Eleanor Poor, a Hennepin County family service officer. The court agreed to use only the first names of the parents to protect the children, aged 12, 10 and 4.



The Rev. Alfred Bartholomew, member of a U.S. church delegation, meets with Vietnam Premier Pham Van Dong under bust of late President Ho Chi Minh. At right is an interpreter.

A U.S. Group Sees Mekong Combat Zone

Vietnam Today: Another War Is Raging

By Peter Amett

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP) — Shellfire, hospitals crowded with seriously wounded women and children, tanks rolling along country roads, burned-out hamlets. Hastily built roadside refugee shacks.

To the first U.S. citizens to visit

Senate Panel Probes Brooke

BOSTON, June 2 (NYT) — The Senate Ethics Committee yesterday opened a preliminary investigation into allegations that Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., made a false statement in a legal deposition here and may have failed to comply fully with the Senate financial disclosure regulations, its chief counsel said.

J.B. Valentine, the counsel, said that the preliminary investigation had been authorized by Chairman Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., and by Vice Chairman Harrison Schmitt, R-N.M.

Sen. Brooke is the second senior senator to come under scrutiny by the committee recently as the result of information arising from a divorce action. Last month Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., requested that the committee investigate the propriety of his accepting and not reporting gifts of cash from constituents.

Vietnam's Mekong Delta border with Cambodia since the frontier was erupted late last year. It looked like the old U.S. war was still on.

"A border bridge we visited last week was destroyed by shellfire two hours after we left it," said Cora Weiss, of the Church World Service, one of the seven-member U.S. delegation.

Delegation members said that Vietnamese officials in Hanoi, from Premier Pham Van Dong on down, were so concerned about the war with Cambodia, and the intensifying verbal assaults from its northern neighbor, China, that they were eager to resume talks with the United States over normalizing relations.

U.S. as Peacemaker

"They told us the United States now has the opportunity to be a peacemaker in the region, but that we should move quickly," said Paul McCleary, executive director of the National Council of Churches. Other delegation members that returned this week from their two-week visit to Vietnam agreed that the Vietnamese were interested in starting talks again with the Carter administration.

The U.S. group traveled to Vietnam to be present at the arrival ceremonies in Ho Chi Minh city, formerly Saigon, of 10,000 tons of wheat collected by U.S. religious institutions. They were taken to An

Giang province in the Mekong Delta where the fighting reportedly has been intense.

The first intimations of war came in Long Xuyen on the Mekong River where they were taken to a hospital crowded with wounded civilians.

"One ward contained about 30 women and children all seemingly seriously wounded, and we were told they were war victims," Mr. McCleary said. Other wards had male patients, all civilians, officials said.

As they drove toward the border at Chau Doc the U.S. visitors watched trucks loaded with Vietnamese soldiers rushing by. One column was headed by a Russian-made tank.

Roadside Shacks

Outside Chau Doc they saw scores of roadside shacks, hastily constructed from bamboo and old boards. They were told the shacks housed Vietnamese farmers who had been forced to leave the border.

"Altogether, around 200,000 people have had to pull back from their frontier farms. Five new economic zones have had to be abandoned because of the fighting," Mrs. Weiss said, quoting Vietnamese officials.

Much of the military action apparently has taken place around the Seven Mountains, large limestone bluffs that in the U.S. war often were the scene of fighting between Saigon forces and the Viet Cong. The visitors were shown hamlets apparently burned in the recent fighting.

Later, at an old U.S. army camp at Xuan Loc west of Saigon where the last resistance of the war was put up in 1975 by a Vietnamese infantry division, they were shown rooms housing about 30 captured Cambodian soldiers. "We were told they were not regarded as prisoners, but as neighbors requiring reeducation," Mr. McCleary said. The visitors were allowed to photograph the Cambodians but not to interview them.

Exodus Prompts Concern

Vietnam's concern about Chinese intentions followed the recent influx into China of refugees claiming they had been persecuted economically in Vietnam. As many as 100,000 Chinese have reportedly fled into China.

The U.S. visitors said that Vietnamese officials told them the Chinese had not been singled out for economic pressures. "The whole of Vietnam is undergoing a massive change in its economic structure. Not only the Chinese but everyone has been caught up in it," Mr. McCleary said.

The Vietnamese said that they were also willing to resume talks with U.S. authorities on missing Americans in Vietnam, she said, but they insisted in their demands that Vietnam be compensated for war damage, a proposal that has bogged down talks in the past.

Cambodia Offers Negotiation

BANGKOK, June 2 (UPI) — Cambodia, in a note to Vietnam, has agreed to negotiate the border war if Hanoi stops attacks through the end of the year, according to diplomatic sources.

The Cambodian offer — its first communication to Vietnam in five months — was contained in a May 15 note later circulated to Peking diplomats of nations having relations with Cambodia. Vietnam has made no public reply.

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

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Galleries

Savinio Retrospective
Records Tragic View

Rome

Savinio (1891-1952) Retrospective. Palazzo delle Esposizioni, 104 Via Nazionale, Rome, until July 18.

Savinio was a dilettante in the best Stendhalian sense of the word who, never laboring like a solemn professional, delighted in and enjoyed what he did. A composer first, then a painter, and at all times a very lucid and articulate writer, his art was an assessment of the state of change and turmoil of Western thought and tradition from the turn of the century until his death in the 1950s, illustrated in strange and vivid conundrums. He arrived in Paris in 1910 and, changing his name to Alberto Savinio, he began a busy musical life while writing essays, reviews, manifestos and librettos. The start of World War I found him in Italy, first in Florence, then in Ferrara.

One of Savinio's first drawings (1918) in this show, of an enigmatic crowned temple with a veiled figure, is characteristic of what was to come. His first solid painting is of himself as a little boy from a family photograph, of a sweet child in Victorian velvet, but with giant hands as if made of concrete. Then there are flosily painted personages in middle-class clothes and poses and with the heads of animals. Zeus looks in through the hotel room window. Poseidon creeps over the edge of dawn. Marble flowers bloom in a thunderstorm. Temples are peopled by lizards. All are fragments of classical myths manifesting themselves in modern obsessive dreams. Magic edifices, intricate machines are symbols of scientific and mental progress useless in the wilderness of ancient drives. Here Savinio's fantasy is at its most satirical and stirring. By contrast, the portraits of friends are only too real: Done, with unblinking honesty, they were considered uncharitable were it not that the truth is hard to bark for painter and sitter alike; each wrinkle, each vein, each contour is added up unsparringly. For all their harshness, or because of it, these oils are bold and grand.

That his technique is so fluently painterly while he has no use for aesthetic and visual niceties, is not the least of his paradoxes. He was most intent on painting out his philosophy and so exorcising as best he could a tragic view of time and the inevitable. Besides oils and drawings from international collections, the present exhibition contains photographs of family and famous friends, some examples of Savinio's enormous output of pub-

lications, scores and sound tracks of his music and mock-ups of his stage sets and opera costumes.

Pierpaolo Pasolini, Work From 1941 to 1975, Palazzo Bruchi, Piazza Pantaleo, Rome, through June.

The late poet and filmmaker's lively imagination manifests itself in painting and drawing as well. His early pen studies of nudes in the country are detailed and intriguing. Later oils and portraits of close friends, himself and La Callas are whimsical, full of verve and illuminating. More than anything, the poet's gentle humanity, his sympathy for his fellow beings are here cunningly and touchingly at play.

Jordi Garcia, Werner Bischof, Photographs, Fun, 3 Via del Fiume, Rome, until June 17.

Garcia, a young artist from Barcelona, is extraordinary. He has a knack of fusing painting with photography in a perfect way. In his prints of city corners he singles out an object and painstakingly details it, often in sour strange colors — a way artists colored old postcards with aniline dyes. The effect is startlingly beautiful. More than mere photographs, these are haunting pictures which last.

The Swiss Bischof was at his best as a reporter for Life, Fortune and Paris Match. His prints, which once were thought stunning, today look traditional. His famous last shot of a little Peruvian piper, after the taking of which he fell to his death in 1954, aged 38, is also on view.

Scialoja, Editrice, 525 Via del Corso, Rome, through June. A veteran abstractionist shows the gouaches, oils and reliefs of the last few years. He has always used a vertical mark. Now in wide bands, downward strokes of varying grays, sometimes on newsprint, sometimes on bare white, he creates seemingly loose but subtly constructed and graded continua.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

Fernando Maiza, Galerie Messine, 1 Avenue de Messine, Paris 8, to June 23.

Letters, ciphers and ampersands stand, like and crawl about these small oils and watercolors. The subject matter is Maiza's standard and, in a sense, is a pretext for painting when practically all subjects seem to present problems. Maiza takes real pleasure in the act of painting and this inward delight



"The Artist's Mother" by Savinio, 1934.

is communicative. What attracts the eye is not what is ostensibly happening to his little figures — although they obviously have a life of their own — it is the rare satisfaction one feels at seeing paint well handled. But the figures themselves have ambiguity in the stily claustrophobic little world in which they rather groggily try to assert themselves. It is not clear whether they are unfortunate avatars of living beings or the stirring of the inanimate which those who have a high fever may observe. One may think that the genre is minor — Maiza's friends ask him if he isn't just about tired of painting letters — but one cannot resist finding the manner excellent.

with blunt instruments. Youth is the moment of absolute outrage. This does not mean that later on one no longer feels outrage, but simply that one tries to channel its energy instead of just letting it explode. Such are the laws of growth, and if youth did not let its outrage and anger explode in one way or another, prospects would be dim. Here it is, then, an awkward monument to a discontent which is abundantly justified, the world not being what it should be in the light of our hopes. But a feast for the eyes? Hardly.

Mikhail Chemiakin, Galerie Carpentier, 46 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to June 10.

The theme of masks is eminently suitable to Chemiakin's temper and in this exhibition, entitled "The St. Petersburg Carnival," we have an intricate imbrication of mask upon mask. Chemiakin's repulsive figures fit snugly into one another like pieces in a puzzle. It is a sinister carnival, like an insinuating dream which Chemiakin renders in an obnoxious light and a manner which is faithful to his style, medium, color and line.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

The Art Market in Paris

The Pitfalls of Seeking Out the Hidden Masterpiece

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, June 2 (IHT) — A new syndrome is currently affecting auction-room addicts. They are obsessed with the idea of missing the hidden masterpiece, the unsuspected Van Dyck faintly gleaming through a thick crust of black grime resulting from repeated bad varnishings compounded by layer upon layer of dust.

Given a good deal of psychological skill on the auctioneer's part, the Don't Miss It syndrome works miracles from the seller's stand point. On Wednesday at Drouot Rive Gauche it operated at its most subtle.

Some elementary procedures must be observed for the system to work smoothly. A catalog with a good reproduction of some old master painting on the glossy art-paper cover is desirable. It attracts attention and, above all, it has a soothing effect on the nervous non-professional buyer who will seldom venture to bid for paintings at mixed auctions of the ordinary Parisian kind that have no catalog.

On the other hand, the group of paintings laid on the block should be sufficiently small to keep a homey look and vaguely suggest that they have been haphazardly shoved into that particularly sale. If the catalog then goes on to "miscellaneous objects, lighting fixtures, clocks, pottery and furniture," the ideal scene is set.

Cheering Prices

Wednesday, the drama conducted by Eric Buffetaud began andante moderato with innocent drawings such as "Venus Mourning Adonis." French school, 19th century, in pen and ink (some small tears) or a naive landscape in sepia black ink and white chalk, signed by one Giraudet and dated 1896 — the latter trivia being wisely ignored by the expert, Robert Lebel, since it did not matter in the slightest where and when the daub had been committed. The prices, respectively 1,044 and 140 francs, were of the low kind that cheers up the expectant discoverer of treasures-to-come.

They came, and what treasures they were! Heading the band was a painting titled "A Hermit Listening to the Angels' Concert." Indeed, a few youthful faces emerged out of a murky ground and a man with a wrinkled, bearded face and not much clothing on could be seen on one side of the composition. The musical instruments were somewhat dimly done and one saw just about enough detail to characterize



"Hunters Halt by a Country Inn," attributed to Jan van der Stofte, fetched 16,000 francs.

the style. Prudently, Lebel called it "Carache (school of)" and volunteered no information on its period. That brought 1,160 francs!

Next came a rather interesting portrait of a woman which was easily datable thanks to the white dress with a very high waist fashionable in early 19th-century Europe under Napoleonic influence. The face was strikingly good. Ascribed to the Spanish school, it made 1,624 francs and may be rated a good buy.

Italy Upholds

Jail for Writer

ROME, June 2 (AP) — A Rome court of appeals yesterday upheld a lower court verdict sentencing Oriana Fallaci, an Italian journalist, to four months in prison for declining to disclose the sources of a series of articles.

In her articles, Miss Fallaci maintained that contrary to police findings, leftist movie director Pier Paolo Pasolini was killed by a group of young hoodlums in a prearranged plot, possibly prompted by rightists.

Police investigators reported that Mr. Pasolini had been killed in a brawl during a homosexual tryst. Miss Fallaci insisted that she was bound by professional secrecy not to disclose her sources. The judges said that professional secrecy did not apply to the case.

The Flemish school "Portrait of a Bearded Man" that followed was not quite so brilliant. A heavy-jowled man is seen sideways, his head framed by a ruff, looked slightly absurd. The expert called it "Flemish school" but refrained from giving it a date. In any sale of some importance, it would probably have been ungraciously bought in. But Wednesday, someone must have perceived its secret beauty for it soared to 3,100 francs.

After this austere and, at any rate, very dark effort, a French portrait of the 18th century seemed almost cheerful. The "Presumed Portrait of Mademoiselle de Blois, Daughter of Madame de Montespan" was noticeable chiefly for the dress of gleaming satin, big ribbons and other furbelows. An anonymous buyer, probably keen on 18th-century costume bought it for 5,200 francs.

As if this were a signal, bidders then went berserk.

A weird picture of the 19th century showing spectators looking down from the balcony of a theater, their faces lit up by the stage lights coming from below, was laid on the block at 500 francs and within seconds leaped to 13,650 francs. An "old copy" of a man's head, 11 centimeters high, after El Greco, rose to a 1,160 francs — which is either crazy, if a copy, or dirt cheap, if actually El

Greco's, a highly improbable theory that must somehow have been adopted by the buyer.

The high point in the sale was reached with a scene showing: "Hunters Halt by a Country Inn." The large painting was attributed to Jan van der Stofte — attribute meaning in auction-room jargon that the work vaguely reminds one of the aforesaid painter. Clumsily painted, the faces with stony expressions and the bodies as stiff as mannequins, outrageously cleaned it appeared to arouse someone's incommensurate hopes and jumps to a phenomenal 16,000 francs.

Undelected treasures do come up every now and then. The controversial Poussin acquired for less than 2,500 francs by the Louvre a just such a sale as Wednesday may have been one. There is just one snag. Detecting the previous undetected is not like buying a lot ticket. It implies the highest degree of professional competence in the field.

Chinese Aide to Turkey

ANKARA, June 2 (AP) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will pay a four-day official visit to Turkey beginning June 11, the Foreign Ministry announced today. It will be the first visit here by a ranking Chinese official.

'Spanish Forger' Gets
New York Exhibition

By Lee Lescaze

NEW YORK (WP) — After considerable detective work, the Pierpont Morgan Library here has mounted a one-man show that 50 years ago would have distressed the artist, embarrassed some art historians and lowered the value of a number of collections.

The show collects about 75 works of the "Spanish Forger," who worked well into the 20th century but was so successful in concealing himself that even the name he carries is most likely in error. It is doubtful that the Spanish Forger was Spanish.

In the early years of this century, when artists in Paris laid the groundwork for the startling changes in painting that influenced the world, the Spanish Forger was also active — creating fake 15th and 16th-century French and Flemish works.

Paris was the center of the art world and it also had a thriving school of forgery before the Spanish Forger came on the scene. His skill, his success and the volume of his work make him special.

The detection of the Spanish Forger's works has been associated with the Morgan Library since 1930, when its first director, Belle da Costa Greene, was shown a painting of the "Beurolth of St. Ursula." Count Umberto Gnoi was seeking to sell the painting to the Metropolitan Museum for \$20,000 and the museum wanted Da Costa Greene to corroborate its identification as the work of Maestro Jorge Ingles, who was active in Spain around 1450.

She declared it a fake and, because Ingles was Spanish, dubbed the artist the Spanish Forger. (The Metropolitan didn't buy it.)

100 Works Added
William Voelkle has added about 100 works to the known examples of the forger's art in three years of research preparing for the Morgan show. Voelkle's work brings to about 150 the paintings, manuscripts and single leaves from manuscripts attributed to the mysterious artist.

"I wouldn't be surprised if the oeuvre were doubled after this show," Voelkle said in an interview. In fact, he hopes one result of the show will be that people will bring more possible forgeries to his attention. "The next one I see could provide a clue to the identity of the forger," said Voelkle, the associate curator of Renaissance and medi-

eval manuscripts at the Morgan Library.

Most museums and collectors are recoiled to labeling their works by the forger as fakes, but in the first 30 years of the century there were battles over the origin of several Spanish Forger productions.

When one expert challenged the authenticity of the Cincinnati Triptych in 1909, which was then attributed to Jean Fouquet, he was overwhelmed by others who rose to the triptych's defense. Today, Voelkle can point to a dozen mistakes the Spanish Forger made that make it almost inconceivable that the triptych was done in medieval times.

Rearranged Scenes

The Spanish Forger did not copy medieval works, but took elements from several different scenes and arranged them as he chose. His chief compositional and thematic sources, Voelkle has determined, were five illustrated volumes on medieval and Renaissance life and culture written by Paul Lacroix and published in Paris between 1869 and 1882.

These books not only provided the forger with material, but by their popularity also created a market for his works. A widely popular exhibit of French primitive painting in 1904 no doubt helped the forger's business. In writing of that exhibit, at least one commentator attributed the fakes that were on the market.

The Morgan exhibit shows the source for each forgery and provides clear explanations of other techniques ranging from study of a painting's style to neutron radiography that Voelkle has used to determine that all the works in the exhibit are fakes.

Voelkle believes the forger was probably more than one person working from one Paris workshop. His mistakes in illustrating religious manuscripts show that his knowledge of liturgy was wanting, but that he could do some Latin. One painting of chess players indicates that the forger did not understand chess. Beyond such scraps of information, the Spanish Forger remains a misnamed mystery.

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Restructuring Seen

Banks to Roll Over Peru Debt

LIMA, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Peru's major international bank creditors have made an agreement in principle with Peru to roll over for six months interest payments totaling about \$180 million due on short-term debt, according to Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete.

He said government officials are working on a final contract with the banks to be signed soon and that would open the way for a restructuring of Peru's debts, currently an estimated \$5.5 billion.

Peru is committed to pay about \$1 billion in interest and principal on the debt this year. Central bankers said in late May they needed about \$260 million to complete 1978's obligations. Silva Ruete, ac-

cording to Peru's official news agency, also revealed after a meeting with President Francisco Morales Bermudez yesterday that four Latin American nations and Spain have put up \$85 million in "credits" to help Peru with short-term liquidity problems. The details were not announced.

Silva Ruete, a civilian recently appointed by the government to restructure the economy, said the credits were granted after a May 29-30 meeting in Madrid of top banking officials from Venezuela, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Spain. Venezuela provided \$25 million, while the others each gave \$15 million.

Diplomatic and banking sources said that the final rollover agreement with more than 100 international banks could take some three

weeks more due to the paperwork involved.

Meanwhile, although Peru's military government appears to have narrowly escaped default on its international debts, industrialists here argue that "a Peruvian default is already a fact."

Almost unnoticed amid the concern over the government's official debt, private industry slipped about \$130 million into arrears in its payments. Suppliers' credits to Peruvian companies have been cut off.

If all the payments due on interest and amortization had been made this year for official debt, the government would have used up 55 percent of the country's export income. Private industry's debt adds a further \$2 billion to the total.

Companies have trouble making payments even if they have enough cash in local currency to do so because the government siphons off more than 60 percent of the country's money supply of hard currency for its own needs.

Peruvian manufacturers are dependent on imports for at least half of their raw materials. Even 60 percent of the material for locally made steel must be imported.

Many analysts argue that industry's default is potentially far more serious for Peru than a government default. Some companies are within weeks of running out of raw materials. Already 45 percent of the country's labor force of five million is without full-time employment.

Of the workers with jobs, 31 percent are in factories, all of which are in cities — tinderboxes of social unrest.

Last week, army and police units in Lima and several other cities clashed with workers during a two-day general strike called to protest the government's elimination of subsidies on basic foodstuffs and its 60 percent boost in the price of gasoline. Both moves by the government, aimed at alleviating its own budget problems, came after wage earners already had lost a fourth of their purchasing power to inflation in the first quarter of the year.

The government's monopolization of the country's foreign exchange has left industry scrambling for the \$15 million in hard currency left over, according to a manufacturing executive, although "industry needs \$60 million a month for raw materials."

The banks that postponed the government's debt payments this year are expected to make a new loan in December with longer terms to cover the amount postponed, but only after Peru comes to a new understanding with the International Monetary Fund on how to manage its finances. The government also is expected to open negotiations soon with other governments and the World Bank in the so-called Paris Club to reschedule loans outstanding to those sources.

But many sources in Peru doubt that the Peruvian people will stand for any more severe austerity measures unless the government takes repressive measures.

Japan's GNP Rises
2.4% In Quarter

TOKYO, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Japan's real gross national product in the January-March quarter rose 2.4 percent — the highest for the period since a 3.4-percent growth in 1973 — from the prior quarter, bringing growth for the fiscal year to 5.4 percent, above the official government goal. The Economic Planning Agency said today.

A breakdown of the latest figures shows that economic growth is still being led by exports. On an annual basis in the January-March period, GNP growth was running at a high 9.95-percent rate, up from 4.47 percent in the October-December period when quarterly growth was only 1.1 percent.

The seasonally adjusted GNP ran at an annual rate of 10.49 percent in the January-March period, up from 10.04 percent in the prior quarter and

100.81 trillion yen in the 1977 quarter when growth was 2.1 percent. According to the agency, the latest quarterly results leave Japan with a very high base from which to achieve the 7 percent real growth promised by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda for the fiscal year ended March 31.

Roll-Over Effect

An official said the roll-over effect means that the economy actually will have to grow only 4.53 percent, or 1.1 percent in each quarter to achieve that target. While this may please foreign governments, what is likely to continue causing tension in Japan's relations with the rest of the world is that the importance of exports in the growth rate increased, while government and private spending remained sluggish.

The export sector added 1.3 percent of the 2.4 percent growth in the quarter, while the import sector detracted 0.5 percent; consumer spending added 1.1 percent, private capital spending 0.1 percent and government investment 0.2 percent.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan said the average annual growth rate of the broadly defined money supply, M-2, rose to 11.9 percent during April from 11.1 percent in March, the highest rate of growth since 12.2 percent in March 1977.

In other developments, the Bank of Japan, private financial institutions and money brokers have agreed to liberalize part of the rates on bills they draw for short-term borrowing among themselves, effective Monday. The agreement, which could lead to liberalization of other short-term interest rates, calls for such bills to be traded one month after drawing at rates negotiated between sellers and buyers.

The Finance Ministry also extended to 140 days from 120 days the maximum period of import usance — the maximum term allowed for deferred payments for import deals — for all commodities other than capital goods and consumer durables. The ministry earlier had extended the term for capital and durable goods to 140 days.

U.S. Wholesale Prices Up 0.7%

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI)

— U.S. wholesale prices advanced 0.7 percent in May, a considerable slowdown from the previous month, but unemployment worsened, rising to 6.1 percent of the work force, the government said today.

The May increase in wholesale prices — the freshest barometer of inflation — was moderate when compared with April's 1.3-percent jump, the largest monthly gain in 3½ years, but still was an uncomfortable 8.4 percent on an annual rate basis. The Carter administration has predicted that inflation for all of 1978 would be about 7 percent. Wholesale prices have now increased by at least 0.6 percent in every month this year.

The Labor Department's producer price index for finished consumer goods — eatables ready for sale to retailers — gained 0.5 percent last month, a sharp improvement from April's 1.9-percent increase and the smallest since last December's 0.4 percent.

However, consumer finished goods excluding food moved upward by 0.8 percent, the second fastest of the year, the department said. This compares with a 31-percent increase in April, due primarily to a sharp jump in jewelry prices.

The producer price index for finished goods stood at 193.0 in May, based on 1967 equals 100. During the past year, overall wholesale prices were up 7.0 percent and food was 7.6 percent higher than a year earlier, the department said.

Consumer-ready food prices

Jobless Rate Up
To 6.1% in May

showed considerable improvement, the department said. Prices declined for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, processed poultry, beef and veal and pork. Other drops came for milled rice and roasted coffee.

Prices rose less in May than in the previous month for flour-based mixes and doughs, dairy products and miscellaneous processed foods, the department said.

Consumer durables gained 1.2 percent last month, considerably smaller than April's 2.8-percent rise but still the second highest since October 1974, the department said. Price increases were larger in May than in April for passenger cars and tires and tubes. Cost gains were less in April for household appliances, floor coverings, household furniture and mobile homes, the department said.

The department said wholesale prices at the intermediate level gained 0.6 percent last month, slightly higher than in April but considerably below the first three months of the year.

However, intermediate foods costs went up by 2.6 percent, an indication that food at the finished stage may move upward at a faster clip next month. Crude prices advanced only 0.3 percent, the best performance in that category since last September.

Jobless Rate Up

The U.S. unemployment rate increased to 6.1 percent in May — the fourth consecutive month of stagnant job market conditions. The department also said the labor force reached 100 million persons for the first time in history, an increase of 500,000 from April.

Of that number, however, only 310,000 people found work in May, causing the unemployment rate to rise from April's 6 percent. The department estimated 94.1 million U.S. residents were working in May, while 6.1 million were hopeful of finding jobs.

The unemployment rate among adult men was unchanged at 4.2 percent because big gains by men between 20 and 24 offset job losses by those aged 25 to 54. The jobless rate among women jumped from 5.8 to 6.3 percent.

There was some good news for teen-agers. Their jobless rate continued to improve, dropping to 16.5 percent from 16.9 percent in April.

W. German Jobless Falls
8.7% in May to 4% Rate

NUREMBERG, West Germany, June 2 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's unemployment total plummeted 8.7 percent in May from April to 4 percent of the work force — its lowest point in more than four years.

Seasonally unadjusted jobless total in May was 913,000, down from 1,000,429, or 4.4 percent in April and also below 946,500 in May 1977.

A government spokesman said Bonn was extremely pleased, especially with the pronounced decline in youth unemployment, which he said dropped at a 10 percent faster rate than the overall average. The nation's unemployment rate has been steadily declining since February, when it stood at 5.4 percent.

"We can now see the light at the end of the tunnel," the spokesman said. However, Josef Stungl, president of the Federal Labor Institute in Bonn, said that one should not be misled by the sharp decline, as it has more to do with seasonal factors than an upswing in the West German economy, which he said still can not be detected.

Mr. Stungl spoke of a "weary labor market," especially in industrial centers. He said the lowest unemployment decline, 6.7 percent, was in the heavily industrial state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The biggest drop, 13.3 percent, was in southern Bavaria, a region especially sensitive to seasonal factors, he said.

Unemployment is one of West Germany's most politically sensitive economic indicators. While the government was ebullient about the decline, spokesmen for the opposition CDU-CSU coalition claimed that, seasonally adjusted, the number of unemployed still stood at over a million.

One Christian Socialist politician

in Bonn said, "this shouldn't give anyone too much hope. Our economic lull is in no way over."

Separately, the Economics Ministry in Bonn reported that the West German seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose by a preliminary 2 percent in April from March but was off 0.5 percent from April 1977.

The index, based on 1970 equals 100, was at a preliminary 120.9 in April compared with an upward revised 115.8 in March but down from 121.5 in April 1977.

The ministry said the production increase had been felt in virtually all sectors.

Soviet Ruling
May Place Tax
On Foreigners

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Foreign organizations and individuals could have to pay income taxes in the Soviet Union, many for the first time, under a new law the Supreme Soviet Parliament passed earlier this month.

Western economic experts who studied the law said it appeared intended to give the Soviet authorities the legal basis for taxing foreigners on the principle of reciprocity and may be aimed at "countries where the Soviet Union encounters particular tax difficulties."

The experts said the law appears to provide for a 40-percent tax on the income derived in the Soviet Union by locally based offices of foreign companies.

One Christian Socialist politician

Foreigners Active Wall St. Buyers
In Recent Rally, Trade Group Says

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, June 2 (WP) — The Securities Industry Association, a main trade group for Wall Street's brokerage industry, reported yesterday that "foreigners were both active participants in the initial stage of the rally and substantial net purchasers," of equities in New York.

Foreign purchases of U.S. equities began to accelerate in March with net purchases of \$492 million, according to the report, the highest level since the same month the year before. Two-thirds of the buying came from European investors, primarily British and West German.

"In April, when the explosive rally took off, net foreign purchases increased over the March level by 30 percent, and this trend seems to have continued into early May," the report said.

The actual increase in April could be substantially more than 30 percent since the statistics were gathered based on the settlement date for stock trades. Since a large part of the market turnover took place in the final week in April, when volume averaged 40 million shares a day, the transactions would not be reflected until the May data becomes available.

European sources accounted for \$319 million or 65 percent of the total March purchases by foreigners, well above the \$174 million purchased by the Midwest oil exporting nations, which had been the primary net purchasers of stocks during 1976.

"The available data gives no evidence that Midwest investors have curtailed their buying program for U.S. equities but rather that they did not accelerate their purchases relative to overall foreign activity," the report noted.

Commodity Prices Seen Falling in '78

LONDON, June 2 (AP-DJ) — International prices of primary producers' commodity exports, excluding petroleum, are forecast to fall 8.8 percent this year, compared with a rise of 21.3 percent last year and a gain of 15.1 percent in 1976, according to the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

An expected 13-percent drop in food-export prices, receding from a 35.6-percent surge in 1977, will largely be responsible for the reversal in overall commodity prices, the independent British group says in its latest quarterly report.

Metals and minerals prices are likely to decline 3.9 percent before new record highs are reached by late 1978, and prices of agricultural goods are expected to fall by 2.2 percent.

"Last year saw diverging trends in commodity markets," the institute notes, given the "speculative" movements of food prices, particularly such tropical products as coffee, cocoa, tea and oilseeds. This year, it indicates, the price swings should be more moderate and even. "Aggregate food prices," the report states, "are still dominated by the volatility of a few commodities and prices of industrial materials by the uncertain outlook, the relatively slow growth of demand and the ex-

cessive-producers' stocks of some, though not all, products."

The institute says it does not foresee any "major changes" in grain prices. "Firm prices are now expected until the end of the summer; later developments depend on the harvest."

Agreements' Hope Gone

GENEVA, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Developing countries appear to have given up trying to persuade industrial states to join in an integrated set of agreements covering all major commodities produced by the third world.

"The dream of 18 commodities

Mitsubishi Metal
Posts 7.4% Loss

TOKYO, June 2 — Net profit for Mitsubishi Metal fell 7.4 percent in the year ended March 31 to 1.48 billion yen (about \$6.7 million) from 1.59 billion yen last year. Sales also dropped 11.1 percent to 195.92 billion yen from 217.5 billion yen.

In other Japanese earnings reports for the period, net income for Nippon Light Metal fell 30.9 percent to 6.82 billion yen from 9.93 billion yen. Sales rose 7.42 percent to 221.99 billion yen from 205.51 billion yen.

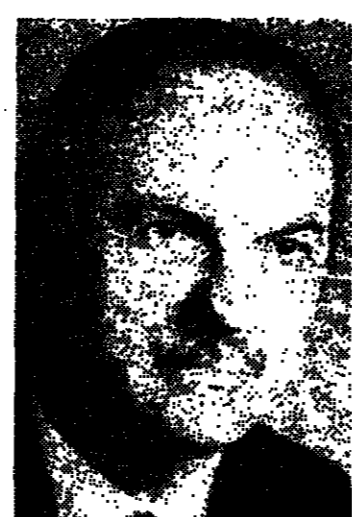
Mitsubishi Gas-Chemical's net fell 19.8 percent to 1.78 billion yen from 2.22 billion yen. Sales fell 5.35 percent to 121.39 billion yen from 127.99 billion yen.

agreements has disappeared," says Alister McIntyre, commodities division director at Unctad, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, that is a forum for pressing third world aims. However, the official adds, Unctad's integrated program for commodities "remains, albeit in modified form."

Full agreements may be impossible for many and perhaps most of the 18 commodities originally specified in the program, but "a diluted common fund" still could result from continuing talks in Geneva, he says.

As first envisioned, a common fund would make up to \$6 billion available to support commodity prices in world markets, but current thinking would make it a more modest adjustment to existing commodity pacts.

Separately, Unctad reported its index of dollar prices of main commodities, exported by developing nations rose to 224 in April from 222 in March, but was down from 278 a year earlier. However, in terms of special drawing rights, the International Monetary Funds reserve unit of account, the index was at 197 in April, unchanged from 197 in March but sharply down from 260 a year ago. Both indexes are based on 1972 equalling 100.



Orestis Vidalis

PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS

Owens-Corning Fiberglas has announced the appointment of Orestis Vidalis as vice president — Middle East operations. He was formerly managing director of the company's Middle East regional headquarters in Athens.

Ulrich Merten has been appointed senior vice president of the Bank of America and head of the Latin America Caribbean division credit and marketing based in Caracas. Mr. Merten, who has been regional vice president in charge of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Paraguay, succeeds Arthur Giraldi, who is retiring.

Antoine Hadaya has been promoted to area vice president of Chesebrough-Pond's, based in Geneva. Mr. Hadaya was previously director of agents markets in the Middle East-Pakistan, headquartered in Beirut.

Chemical Bank has named David Strecker as vice president of the Brussels bank where he will direct the corporate banking department for Belgium. He was formerly in charge of public relations for Chemical bank in London.

U.K. Reserves
Decline in May

LONDON, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Britain's official reserves fell by \$377 million in May to \$16,661 billion, the lowest level since last August, the Treasury said today.

May marked the fourth successive month in which the reserves declined since peaking at \$20,868 billion in January.

"Reasonably active" intervention by the Bank of England on the foreign exchange market in support of the pound during the early part of the month, as well as after the announcement of the nation's latest money supply figures, which showed quickening growth, was largely responsible for the \$650-million "underlying drop" in the reserves, sources said.

Dollar Declines
On Broad Front

LONDON, June 2 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell against most major currencies today, furthering a nearly three-week downturn and leading some dealers to predict continued weakness next week.

There was some preliminary speculation that, given the dollar's retreat from the peaks reached in mid-May, there may be a renewed round of selling. An especially swift 5.6-percent decline of the dollar against the Swiss franc since May 16 could be a precursor of similar falls in relation to the Deutsche mark and yen, some dealers said.

The dollar fell 1.05 centimes to 1.8820 Swiss francs today — its lowest level since April 13. It slipped to a low against the Deutsche mark of 2.0790 but later recovered to 2.0815 DM. It closed at 22.13 yen, its lowest level since April 17, and fell by half a centime to 4.5863 French francs. The Canadian dollar, meanwhile, firmed by 19 points to 59.47 U.S. cents.



The annual and special stockholders' meeting of Credito Italiano was held in Genoa under the Chairmanship of Prof. Silvio Golzio on April 28, 1978.

The annual stockholders' meeting approved the statement of condition as at December 31, 1977 which shows a net profit of Lire 8,433,146,000. The stockholders have resolved the allocation of such net profit for Lire 3 thousand million to reserves and the distribution of a 12% dividend equivalent to Lire 60 for each Lire 500 par value share.

The statement of condition at year-end also shows deposits for Lire 14,317 thousand million. Loans for Lire 9,591 thousand million and investments in securities for Lire 3,414 thousand million.

As far as the international activity is particularly concerned, the results have been rewarding and have induced the Bank to widen the range of its own organization abroad with the opening of an Agency in Los Angeles. The network of overseas Branches, coupled with the one of the Representatives and Affiliates located in the major financial centres in the world, places the Bank in the best position to offer its clientele an ample range of international services.

The annual stockholders' meeting has also elected the new Board of Directors for the next three years, the term of office of the old Board of Directors having terminated. The Board of Directors is accordingly constituted as follows: Silvio Golzio, Michele De Micheli, Leo Solari, Lucio Rondelli, Mario Rivoecchi, Giovanni Agnelli, Fausto Calabria, Giuseppe Cassano, Fedele Cova, Enrico De Mita, Enrico Redaelli Spreafico, Ugo Tabanelli, Guido Zanardi.

A special stockholders' meeting has approved the increase of the Bank's capital from 45 to 80 thousand million Lire in order to establish a better ratio between capital and assets under management. Such capital increase will be effected, to the extent of 25 thousand million Lire by the transfer of surplus to capital and to the extent of 10 thousand million Lire against subscriptions in cash.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1977

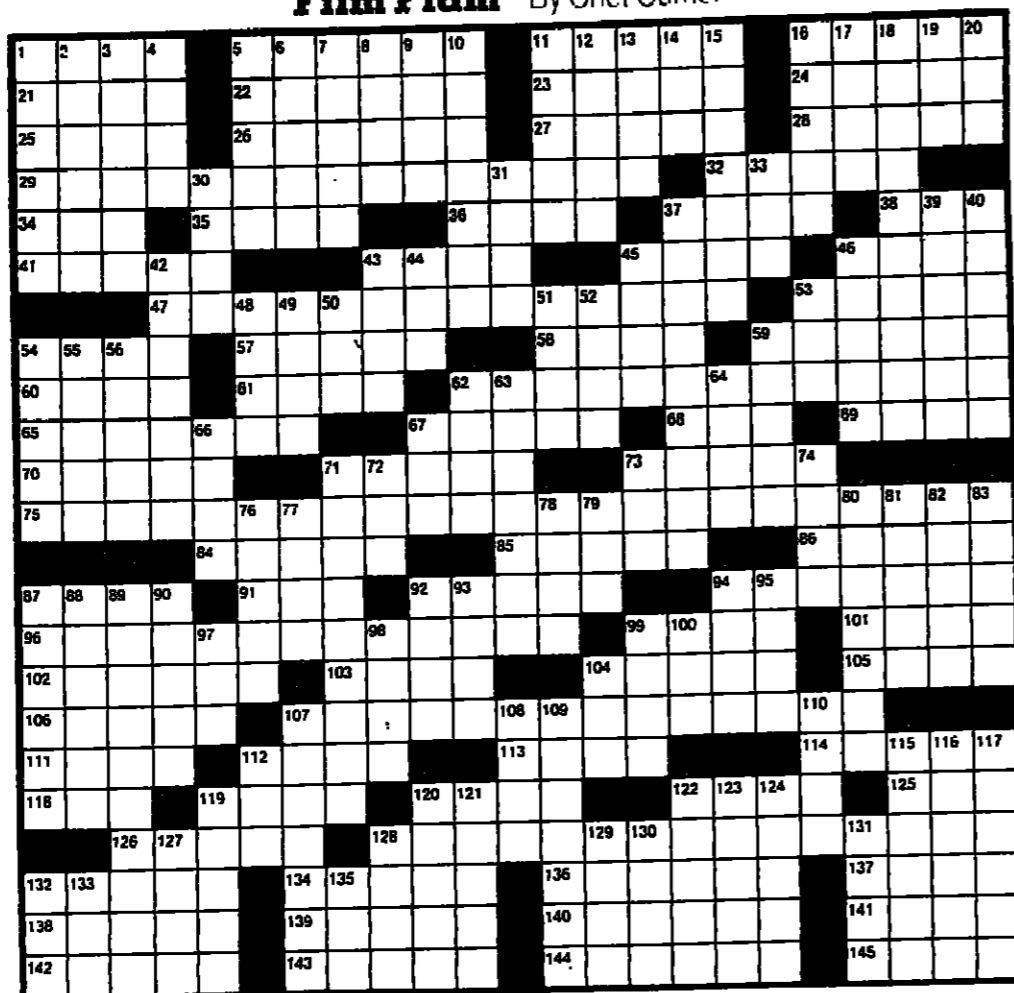
ASSETS	(in millions of lire)	LIABILITIES	(in millions of lire)
Cash and funds with the Bank of Italy	L 1,977,049	Capital	L 45,000
Ordinary Treasury Bills and other securities	L 3,414,914	Reserves	L 25,500
Bills in hand	L 764,376	Monetary revaluations reserve	L 29,637
Contango loans	L 11,670	Profit brought forward from previous years	L 134
Advances and other accounts - customers, correspondent banks	L 8,815,476	Special reserve	L 61,096
Participations	L 78,057	Reserve fund for possible loan losses	L 178,665
Buildings, equipment and furniture	L 155,608	Securities' fluctuation fund	L 60,000
Investment of the staff severance pay fund	L 4,585	Sundry risk insurance fund	L 10,000
Other assets	L 545,825	Current and deposit accounts	L 14,317,623
	L 15,767,560	Staff severance pay fund	L 200,014
Customers' liabilities	L 1,641,532	Provision for taxation	L 42,354
Forward transactions in securities and foreign exchange	L 1,580,319	Sundry funds	L 9,450
Cross accounts	L 4,893,729	Provision for depreciation	L 58,652
	L 23,863,140	Other liabilities	L 721,002
		Net profit for the year	L 8,433
		Engagements, contingent liabilities and cross accounts	L 15,767,560
			L 8,095,580
			L 23,863,140

The Board of Directors in a meeting held after the stockholders' meeting has confirmed Chairman, Prof. Silvio Golzio and Vice Chairman, Messrs. Michele De Micheli and Leo Solari. The dividend is payable at all branches of Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco di Roma, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia as from May 19, 1978 against coupon Number 12.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Film Flam By Chel Currier



ACROSS

1 Black Hawk's tribe
5 Took on fuel
11 Discomfit
16 Kind of fish or cake
21 Tupelo, e.g.
22 Chemical weapon
23 Beta's follower
24 Lafitte's prize
25 Recorded proceedings
26 Relative of "We'll see"
27 Alaska native
28 Cordial herb
29 Cool cat
30 Don
34 Suffix for cash
35 Latin laborer
36 Unpleasant look
37 Prometheus's theft
38 Rel. of national income
41 Sharp scarps
43 Lemons
45 White-tailed bird
46 Love, in Leon
47 Coffee and tea
53 Private chambers
54 Eur. capital
57 Czar's say-so (inform)
58 "...riches...hell!"
60 Jetty
61 Essence
62 Orpheus's
65 Potter, e.g.
67 Curved
68 Nigerian
70 Argus had 100
71 Girl in a pool
72 Hawkins or Thompson
73 Magnetic unit

DOWN

1 Radio problem
2 Toxophilite
3 Et
4 Closure
5 Hiswatha's transportation
6 Maine college town
7 Patty Duke
8 Highlands waterfall
9 Sufficient, old style
10 Actor
11 Chalcid
12 Farm machine
13 Continental abbr.
14 Dallas campus
15 Swamp plants
16 Taper off
17 Taboo
18 Thunder's query

DOWN

19 Conjunctions for Catullus
20 Washing substance
21 Dicit
22 River feeder: Abbr.
23 S. Pacific area
24 Touch upon
25 Soundblaster's target
26 Fruit punch
27 Put up with
28 Cries of surprise
29 Wildebeest
30 Meeting: Abbr.
31 Chimp's relative
32 Pair: Var.
33 Actor Bruce
34 Timber
35 Sapped
36 Suffix with dull
37 Taboo
38 Thunder's query

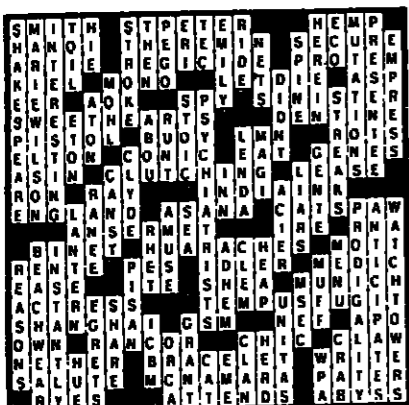
DOWN

39 Red head: 1918-24
40 Brewer's need
41 Lzhak and Leah
42 Turkish inn
43 White House, to Fidel
44 Does cable stitching
45 Diamond call
46 Certain material, for short
47 Go like clockwork
48 Bone: Prefix
49 Dijon donkey
50 Sign of relief
51 Calcar
52 Foulard
53 Cote mother
54 Braced framework
55 R.R. stops
56 End play in bridge

DOWN

57 Conformist's concern
58 Enjoin
59 Melon
60 Restaurant
61 Charivari
62 Pan's music makers
63 Draft horse
64 Floral feature
65 Kind of TV board or card
66 Your, to Camus
67 "...fairer...daughters...Milton
68 Group of devotees
69 Keep — on
70 Advocate
71 Calcar
72 Zola novel
73 Nevada
74 Cote mother
75 Soho social spot
76 Suffix
77 Discomfit

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	22	72	Clear	MADRID	25	77	Clear
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Clear	MIAMI	26	80	Cloudy
ANKARA	26	80	Clear	MILAN	26	79	Cloudy
ATHENS	26	79	Cloudy	MONTREAL	19	67	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	73	Cloudy	MOSCOW	17	63	Cloudy
BERELORAE	25	77	Clear	MUNICH	17	63	Cloudy
BERLIN	26	82	Clear	NEW YORK	22	72	Clear
BRUSSELS	27	77	Cloudy	NICE	22	72	Clear
BUCHAREST	25	77	Cloudy	OSLO	22	72	Clear
BUDAPEST	25	77	Cloudy	PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	26	79	Clear	PRAGUE	26	79	Clear
COPENHAGEN	26	79	Clear	ROME	22	72	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	27	77	Clear	SOFIA	26	68	Clear
DUBLIN	16	61	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	22	72	Clear
EDINBURGH	23	73	Clear	TEHRAN	N/A		
FLORENCE	23	73	Clear	TEL AVIV	26	79	Clear
FRANKFURT	22	72	Clear	TUNIS	22	72	Clear
GENEVA	28	82	Clear	VIENNA	25	77	Clear
HELSINKI	18	64	Clear	WARSAW	29	79	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	20	68	Clear	WASHINGTON	26	80	Clear
LAS PALMAS	17	70	Clear	ZURICH	22	72	Clear
LISBON	27	81	Clear				
LONDON	27	81	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Overcast				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT)

BOOKS

By Jimmy Breslin and Dick Schaap. Viking, 323 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT COULD have been a lot worse. Naturally, I started off deploring "44," Jimmy Breslin's and Dick Schaap's novel based on the Son of Sam killings. I deplored its very existence as another act in the exploitive media circus inspired by the terror in New York City last summer. I especially deplored the unctuously two-faced Author's Note, which reads: "This is a novel. It is based on historical realities—the Son of Sam killings in New York City in 1976 and 1977—but it is not itself historically accurate. It is not supposed to be. Many people were hurt by Son of Sam, directly and indirectly, and to avoid hurting those people further, and to protect those who shared their experiences and their thoughts with us, we have invented people, places, and dates, everything except the terror. The terror was real. This is a novel. It is not factual. We hope it is truthful."

That is known as having your cake and eating both it and the other guy's too. So I started off reading "44" in an extremely hostile mood. But as it turns out, it could have been much worse.

Yes, of course the novel trivializes the actual case—by turning Son of Sam into the sort of Gothic monster at the lumbering appearance of which Saturday-matinee movie audiences used to titter and cheer. ("And he could see the dog roaming the inside of his head, the hot red liquid eyes and the open mouth with sweating red and yellow pus teeth, and now the eyes narrowed, and the dog raised his head and his cry became a shrill compelling call for blood.")

Without question the book exploits the reality of the case—including the suffering of the victims and their families. Not for a moment does the reader stop matching the authors' version of the story against the memory of the actual events. Nor does he hesitate to think, despite the authors' disclaimer, "So that's how the so-and-so's reacted to the news of their child's death!" and "I wonder if that's what they really did then."

Still, look at it this way. The authors could have made things worse by trying to explain Bernard Rosenfeld, as they call the killer. They could have invented lurid scenes from his childhood to explain his insane anger. When you think of what certain gimcrack psychohistorians would have made of Sam, it seems a positive relief that Schaap and Breslin have stuck to the known facts and treated the killer's behavior as a given quantity. That way, we quickly come to think of Rosenfeld as part of the background scenery, and we are free to concentrate on what the novel is really about.

And the authors could have defended the role of the press, which would not have been implausible, considering that Schaap is a TV newscaster, albeit a specialist in sports, and Breslin is a columnist for the Daily News, whose role in

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following meanings of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the funds: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (a)—annually.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.

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BANQUE VON ERNST & SOHN

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JARDINE FLEMING

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LLOYDS INT. MGT. PO BOX 179 GENEVA 11

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PROPERTY GROWTH OVERSEAS LTD.

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SWISS BANK CORP.

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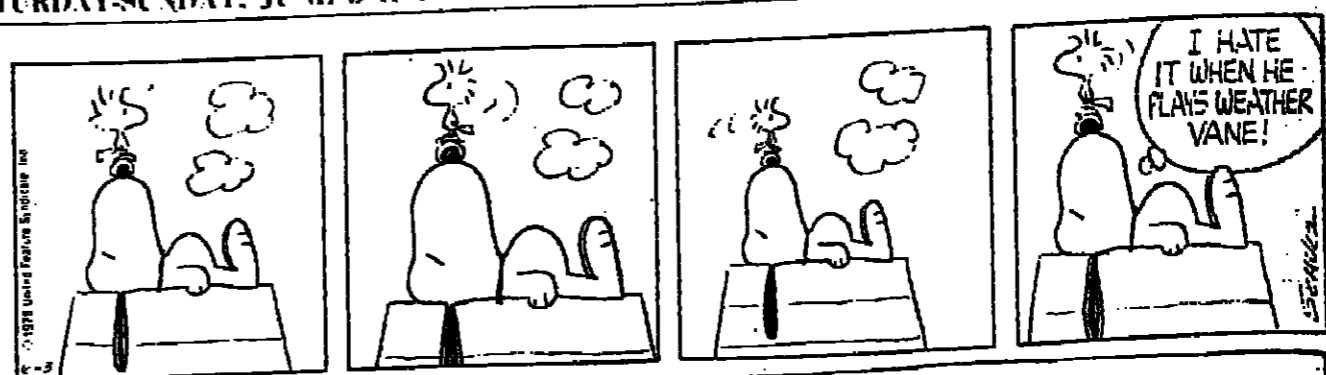
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UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

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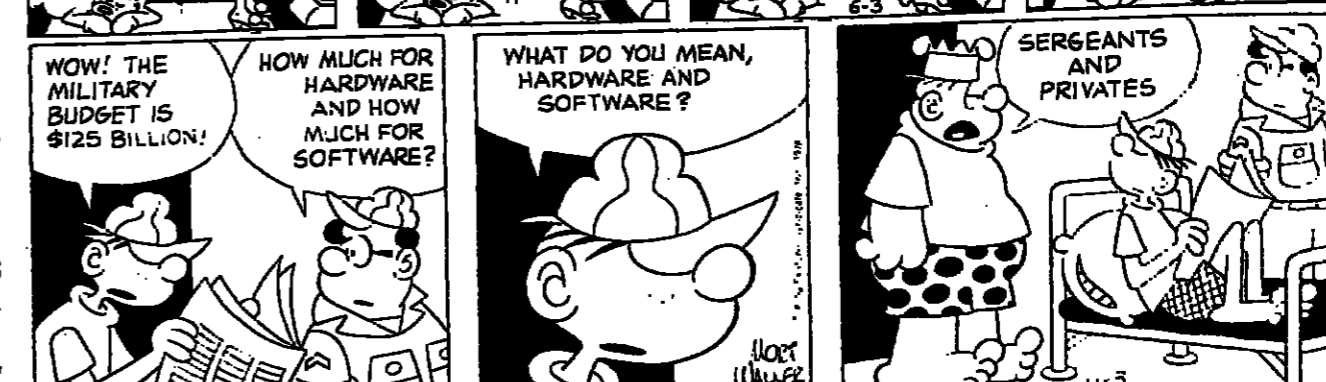
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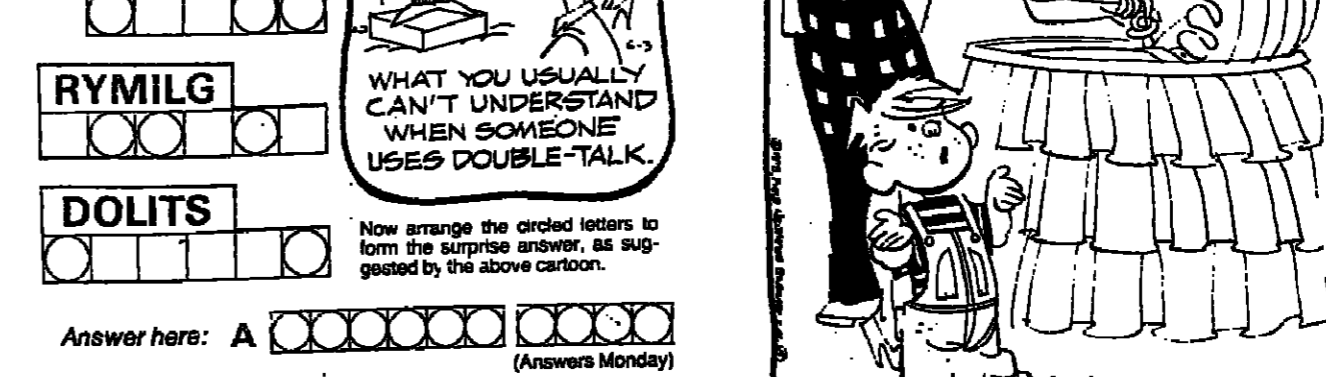
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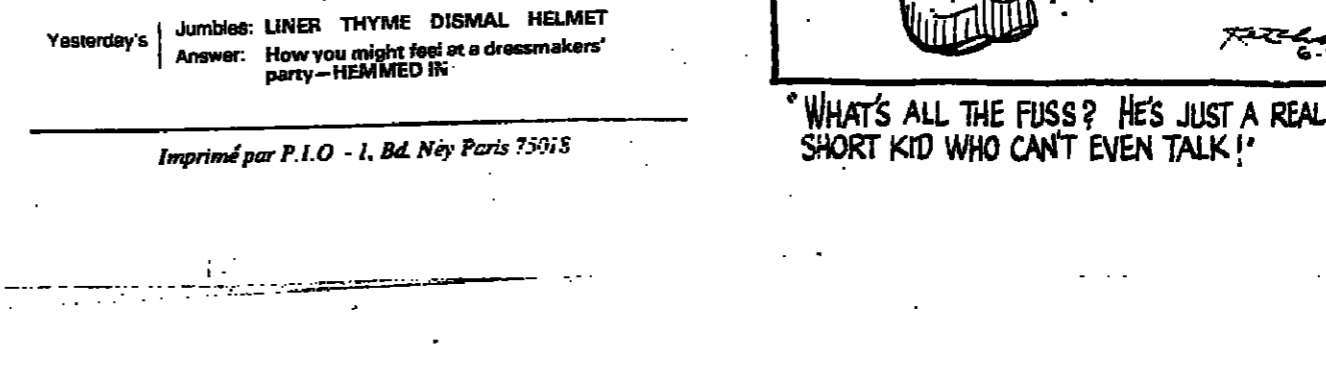
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RIP



KIRBY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOOGI
HINEW
RYMILG
DOLITS

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: LINER THYME DISMAL HELMET

Answer: How you might feel at a dressmaker's party—HEMMED IN

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75015

كلنا من الضحك

Art Buchwald

Choosing Sides

WASHINGTON — It is sad to think that the cold war is heating up again just at the time President Carter is working on a new tough image. Some cynics believe that the president's advisers are using the Soviet and Cuban penchant for mischief in Africa as a way to keep Mr. Carter from sinking further in the popularity polls in the United States.



Buchwald

The problem with choosing Africa to rally around the president is that no one is quite sure who to root for and which side are the good guys and which are the bad.

Even Febleman, the neighborhood's leading hardliner, is confused.

"We've got to do something to stop the Soviets in Africa," Febleman said, "before it's too late."

"Who says so?"

"The guy whose name I can never pronounce, who is the president's national security adviser."

"I know who you mean. What should we do?"

"We have to shore up the dictators who are on our side so the dictators on their side don't take over."

"Right," I said, "but who are the dictators on our side?"

"We won't know until the Soviets stop giving aid to the other side. I think they're supporting the people's rebels, and our guys are supporting the people's liberation forces."

"No, you're wrong," I told Febleman. "The people's rebels are on our side and the people's liberation forces are the Commies."

"What country do you have in mind?"

"Panama," Febleman said. "After all, they owe us one. We did give them back the canal."

"That's a good idea," I said. "It would be very bad form for the Panamanians to refuse. But I still can't see Congress getting us involved until it knows who we're rooting for. We're going to have to learn the names of the tribes on our side before we give Carter a chance to use his power to thwart the tribes on their side."

"Let's call what's-his-name, the president's national security adviser, and ask him to give us the names of people in Africa he wants the Americans to support."

Febleman dialed the White House and got through.

"Who are we supporting in Africa?" he asked the national security adviser.

Febleman listened for a few seconds and then hung up. He looked perplexed and said, "He told me that was classified information."

"Well, anyhow, we have to support the side that doesn't pillage and rape."

"Both sides pillage and rape," I said. "Don't you remember in Zaire when the rebels went into the Shaba Province and pillaged and raped? As soon as the place was liberated, Mobutu's army went in and pillaged and raped the same people. Pillage and rape are not the criteria on which we should base our support."

"Then we have to support the side that asks for aid from us after the Soviets and Cubans give weapons and training to the other side."

Febleman said, "Great, but every time we give money to those who ask for our support it winds up in a bank account in Switzerland. Money is not the answer," I said. "We have to give them food and weapons and train them."

"Right. That means sending in American soldiers," Febleman said.

"Hardly," I said. "Carter isn't about to send Americans into Africa at this time."

"Well, if the Soviets are using Cubans as mercenaries, we should find a country to do the same thing for us," Febleman told me.

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MARY BLUME

Architecture and Compromise in Paris

"We learned that if in France it is very difficult to create new ideas and see them realized, it is, on the other hand, very easy to negate. It is very difficult to realize one's own ideas, but very easy to block those of others."

Ricardo Bofill, "L'Architecture d'un Homme."

PARIS (IHT) — Nearly 10 years ago the central markets of Paris moved out of Les Halles and the promoters, speculators, planners and politicians moved in. In nearly 10 years the only thing that has been built in the gaping hole of Les Halles is a new Metro station. The bad judgment and venality surrounding the projects are probably unequalled in the history of the modern city; so is the confusion, as this selection from French headlines over the years suggests:

"Les Halles: The Story of a Big Hole in the Ground." "A New Tuileries May Fill the Hole in the Ground." "Les Halles: The New Buildings Will Be in Second Empire Style." "France in Search of an Architect."

"Young Spanish Architect Bofill Awarded Halles Project." "New Questions on Building Les Halles." "French Architect Emile Aillaud to Work With Bofill and Other Halles Architects." "If They Cause Too Many Problems I'll Go, Says Aillaud."

"Aillaud Goes." "Why Not Leave Les Halles Empty?" "Les Halles: A Decision Must Be Made." "Les Halles: A Building by Bofill." "What Are We Going to Do About Les Halles?"

In 1974, Ricardo Bofill was invited by the then minister of culture, Michel Guy, to submit a building project for the six-hectare Halles site. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing approved Bofill's vast colonnade and gardens, but then the project's carefully mortised harmony quickly collapsed. Instead of building the entire area, Bofill is putting up a 300-unit low-cost housing project, for which he finally got a building permit a few weeks ago.

Reflecting Confusion

Bofill doesn't know what his project will adjoin — leading contenders, reflecting the confusion that surrounds Les Halles, are a luxury hotel and a music center. The only other building now going on in Les Halles is a shopping center, which will, happily, be underground except for its huge ventilation unit, a hideous concrete block that will stand stark in the middle. It is hoped that Bofill's building may mask the ventilator in part.

It is hard to see why Bofill, a wiry and confident 39-year-old Catalan with a burgeoning international career, has put up with four years of nonsense and insult. "Because I don't like to give up," he promptly replies. "I like to win. Surely, though, the right word is not victory but compromise."

"Architecture is always a compromise," he says. "I am stronger than I was in the beginning. I succeeded in changing the basic

plan of Les Halles. I have influenced French architecture. The young have been influenced by our ideas, our passage through France has not been useless."

His contribution, he admits, will not be the great architectural work he has hoped for. "But it will be a fairly intelligent and refined work of art, an exercise de style."

Normally, Bofill and his Barcelona-based Taller de Arquitectura work on the grand scale. Single buildings do not interest him: He likes large ensembles to which he gives names like Walden 7 and Xanadu, and now he is moving on to something even bigger: rebuilding entire territories, especially in the Third World. He is fascinated by remaking the landscape and life of entire regions: "The architecture of a territory is the memory of our civilization," he says.

Sketches and Poems

Bofill's team at the Taller includes economists, sociologists, poets, painters, architects, engineers, mathematicians and historians. His book, "L'Architecture d'un Homme," is filled with sketches and poems as well as with godlike utterances of the sort only architects can make. He is quick, reflective and sure: he ends his book with a list of major events in his life, ranging from Influence of Frank Lloyd Wright (1963) to Meeting with Loulou de la Falaise (1973). He wears a monogrammed white silk shirt, lives in the Place Furtenberg and, despite the temptation, should probably not be dismissed as lightweight. In 1968, his list of events states, he will retire to the Sahara.

"Yes, and I shall build oases. You cannot make a mistake there — one slip and the sand covers all."

The son of an architect, Bofill was variously drawn to political science, psychiatry, filmmaking, Catholicism and Marxism. He found architecture, which he describes as a craft based on synthesis, the least confining.



Architect Ricardo Bofill

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He does not have an architect's diploma, which upsets his French rivals a lot.

In the widest sense he is conservative, believing in the use of the past. "We are an old civilization. I am for the transformation of society, but history cannot be denied. History tells us what errors not to make."

"You must have roots and then try to have a planetary vision of your own civilization. You must be attached. I don't believe in international architects, they are all failures."

An Enemy

He dislikes architecture of the International Style and as a student considered Mies van der Rohe, whom he did not know, as a personal enemy. His enthusiasts include Wright, Corbusier, Louis Sullivan and Louis Kahn ("Kahn understood the Renaissance, unlike most Americans").

The French say that Bofill claims he is the greatest architect in the world. What he said in fact was, "I am the best architect in the world now, but I am still less good than Michelangelo or Gaudi. I am better than most, but not as good as the great."

"We are in a period of mediocre architecture because we are in a period of transition. In general, good architecture comes out of a period of stability and reflects that stability. Today, people react to the anecdotal, to passing phenomena. We must have a distance vision and we don't have it — we don't know where we are."

In his book, Bofill wrote, "What interests us in Les Halles is to have a new view of history, history viewed in a way that is, if you like, eclectic and disrespectful. . . . An architecture like that of Mies van der Rohe, purist and absolute, suggests an attitude that does not correspond to the period we live in. That is why we propose an architecture that is baroque, using the term in the material sense, that those who use it can react in many ways."

An architect, Bofill says, must try to draw a line between the highest level of reality and lowest level of utopia. He believes that a building speaks about its period; Les Halles, he says, will say that this is a period of conflict of confused ideas, a time when small interests take over larger visions, a time of incoherence and contradictions.

Various ministries, innumerable promoters, the city of Paris and the president of the republic have all taken an interest in Les Halles. No one has taken a responsibility. "There is no guidance, just a series of contradictions," Bofill says. Years ago he signed a petition urging that Balard's Halles pavilions not be destroyed.

His own buildings there will be done in two years. He reckons that the entire project, whatever turns out to be there, will take another 10 years, making a total of 20 years. "No one," he says, "is in a hurry."



Freddie Laker: on the queen's list.

PEOPLE: Freddie (Cut-Rate) Laker Gets a Knighthood

Queen Elizabeth is honoring Freddie Laker, creator of the Skytrain cut-rate air service, with a knighthood in her birthday honors list. Laker, whose award will entitle him to be known as Sir Freddie, was among the nearly 700 persons honored with awards and decorations in the annual list. Others include Australian tennis star and three-time Wimbledon singles champion John Newcombe, made a member of the Order of the British Empire, actress Glenda Jackson, who becomes a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, and horsewoman Lucinda Prior-Palmer, who becomes a member of the Order of the British Empire. Sir Hugh Maxwell Cawson, president of the Royal Academy of Art, becomes a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, the queen's personal order. John Brook Marriott, keeper of the queen's stamp collection, has been made a member of the order while a Scottish master of the hammer, Alexander McKay, Donald MacLennan, also becomes a member of the OBE. Apart from Laker, Miss Jackson and Cawson, the list generally is short on well-known personalities. The bulk of it comprised industrialists, civil servants, trade unionists, heads of state-run industries and behind-the-scenes workers for charity with a scattering of sportsmen, writers and other artists, medical men, academics and journalists. The list marks the official birthday — June 10 this year — of the queen, whose real birthday is April 21. Her birthday is officially celebrated in summer because the weather normally is better for out-

door events. Apart from the Royal Victorian Order, the list of persons honored is drafted by the government and issued in her name.

Jackie Gleason's illness has forced the cancellation of the real show of "52: Frost," because the company feels he is essential to the play's success. Gleason, 62, is hospitalized in Chicago after a performance at the Blackstone Theatre Friday night. Gleason was released about six hours later, after his chest pains were diagnosed as gastroenteritis, but was readmitted Sunday when they reoccurred. A spokesman for the road production of "52: Frost" said that the show has been canceled for the rest of a Chicago run and its full schedule at other cities. A hospital spokesman said that Gleason has "constant insufficiencies" and "some heart problems," such as irregular heart beat, and is being monitored in a cardiac unit.

The Hungarian-born dancer, he, Nagy, has confirmed that he will retire from performing at the end of this year. He will pursue a business venture that he would not discuss because, his manager said, "he is very superstitious." Nagy, a star of the American Ballet Theatre for many years, will fulfill his performance commitments on tour in Dame Margaret Fonteyn in Australia and England this summer. And hopes to fulfill one last ambition before hanging up his ballet slippers to dance a full-length "Romeo and Juliet."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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